

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

六拜禮

號四月七其港香

\$10 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. NEW-HWANG.
NAGASAKI. DALNY.
LONDON. PORT ARTHUR.
LYONS. ANTUNG.
NEW YORK. LIYANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.
BOMBAY. CHANG-CHUN.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,450,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,450,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 4% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 4,500,000 (63,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoeran, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 " 3% " "

Do. 3 " 2% " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,000,000

Head Office—HONGKONG.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. NEW-HWANG.
NAGASAKI. DALNY.
LONDON. PORT ARTHUR.
LYONS. ANTUNG.
NEW YORK. LIYANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.
BOMBAY. CHANG-CHUN.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRI-
ETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 3 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sch. Taelen 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinanifu Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussis-
che Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	{ MARMORA Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.M.R. }	About 9th July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	{ MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters }	11th July. Noon.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & SYRIA	{ SYRIA Capt. D. G. Gregor, R.M.R. }	About 18th July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	{ SOCOTRA Capt. W. R. Hickey }	About 18th July.	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908. [3]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REAL BARGAINS IN

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

COLLARD	-	-	\$175
HAAKE	-	-	175
ROSENKRANZ	-	-	175
RUSSELL	-	-	250
IRMLER	-	-	250
STEINWAY	-	-	250
ALLISON	-	-	300
RONISCH	-	-	300
CHALLEN	-	-	325

ALL HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, TUNED AND REGULATED.

Steinway	-	Semi-Grand.
Pleyel	-	Do.
Winkermann	-	Baby Grand.
Collard	-	Do.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST

LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [633]

PABST BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907. [11]

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. WIL-
HELM HELMS and Mr. FRITZ
LIEB as Partners in our Firm.

Mr. C. A. H. WESTERBURGER has been
authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [631]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [633]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.
(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing

Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. do. \$6.00

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG"

Departures Postponed.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 599 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are

lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th July.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 3 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

S.S. Sui An and Sui Tai will not run on Sunday, the 5th inst.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY.....\$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to room selected.

" WEEK 25.00 " 40.00 " "

" MONTH 90.00 " 140.00 " "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON TO MONDAY MORNING \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.

Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent cooking by AH CHEONG for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late
Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PIUNKEE'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel: 68.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [5]

KAMAKURA KAIHIN IN

HOTEL,

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely re-built, situated on the seashore within easy
distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European

management.

Charges moderate.

Intimations

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well-known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT 60 Cents
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1938.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily rates are delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. (No copies sent by post and additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.)

The postage on this weekly paper to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

MARRIAGE.

On June 24, 1938, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1938.

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The once large trade conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly, in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agricultural experts to the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country. More recently cattle raising has been brought under public notice and in introducing the subject the *Siam Free Press* remarks: "This is a very important branch, and one that has not until now received sufficient attention. In many parts of Siam there are thousands and thousands of acres of rich pasture-land capable of rearing a hundred

times the number of heads which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant drain on the cattle that are there, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds of sheep and cows into the country, and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will be always required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. C. Franklin will act as Government analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 26th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. Joao Joaquim Leiria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The China Critic hears that the C. N. Co.'s *Min*, so well-known round northern coast ports, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

Five warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American-owned steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.I.E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was lent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—N. C. D. News.

It is reported that the dollar mint at Wuchang, which has stopped work since a very long time, is about to resume operations; as recently it has received a large quantity of silver to the value of over one hundred thousand taels from a certain native bank which is to be used for the coining of dollars.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji*, in the course of a telegram, states that the Chinese Government has amended the regulations relating to the import of arms. By the new regulations, which was to come into force on the 1st inst., not more than seven rifles and 2,000 cartridges will be allowed to be imported as samples.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the Hongkong firm of that name, who has been, with his wife, visiting Tientsin, left for Peking on 24th ult. and will return south via Hankow and Shanghai. Messrs. Humphreys & Co. are the managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Hongkong.—China Critic.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tai-yuan-fu to the P. & T. T. says: "An interesting visitor has been here for some time in the person of Baron Mantsenheilm, who has come overland from Helsinki in Finland via Kashgar and Lan-chow. He gives glowing accounts of the country round him and of the 'spirit of progress at Lan-chow'."

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, Holy Communion will follow the 11 a.m. service of Morning Prayer and Sermon. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offerings will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, but gifts in relief of the sufferers by floods in South China will be welcomed and should be placed in the bags in marked envelopes.

CHEROO becoming again infected with a low class of foreigner, the Taitai has engaged a European police inspector, and two Indian sub-inspectors from Shanghai; but without a better class of constable we are afraid very little will be done, as the Chinese policeman of native cities are quite useless, except trained and managed by foreigners like our native city police.

REFERRING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clement of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says: "The subject is dealt with from a mathematical point of view, and the estimate of two per cent of the population of China as opium smokers, is based on actual figures given by Mr. Clement and worked out. It is a historical contribution to the subject."

West River Floods.

OVER \$110,000 COLLECTED.

ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

How remarkably the Chinese, both in Hongkong and out of it, are responding to the appeal from the Tung Wa Hospital for money in aid of the enormous number of the distressed within the regions visited by the flood, will be seen from the fact that the first estimate which was formed of the probable amount collectable by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee has already been greatly exceeded. Within two weeks of the inauguration of the appeal campaign, the directors of that most admirable institution are rewarded by the knowledge that, through their individual and collective efforts, the large sum of \$100,000, which is believed to be the maximum Hongkong was capable of collecting on behalf of Canton, has already been exceeded by considerably over 10%. The amount to the credit of the fund up to this morning had already attained the magnificent total of \$113,000.

When we stated yesterday that about \$87,500 had been collected up to noon of Friday, some of the subscription lists had not been returned to headquarters. As a matter of fact, the exact amount received up to and inclusive of Thursday was \$88,306.90; that amount was augmented by some \$1,000 locally yesterday, so that by last evening, the total had exceeded \$91,300.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM THE STRAITS.

The enterprising, wealthy, and influential Chinese communities residing in Saigon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where they have amassed their fortunes of millions, and secured comfortable competencies from rice, tin, and rubber plantations, have made splendid, praiseworthy responses to the appeals from the Hongkong Chinese hospital on behalf of their compatriots in the districts bordering on the West and North Rivers. In the course of the week, we have already recorded contributions from Chinese within the Straits Settlements and in California which totalled the not inconsiderable sum of \$190,000. To-day, we have to add to that large amount; a still larger sum, namely, one of \$23,000, all coming from the rice merchants in Saigon and the wealthy miners and traders in the sister colony of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. Details of the remittances are as follows:—

Kuala Lumpur forwards a second subscription of \$4,000 to the Tung Wa Hospital. The drawing is made on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and was advised by the Kwong Siew Society. From Singapore a T.T. on the Holland Bank (Netherlands Trading Society), by the Tung Chai, enables the Tung Wa Hospital to draw on that Bank to the extent of \$10,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$1,000. From Chobla, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings have advised through their Society known as the Sui Shing, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yuen.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION.

The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,093.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS. The perambulating boxes which were designed for the receipt of small contributions have accounted for in the aggregate \$300 in round figures. It is remarkable that the largest of these contributions stand to the credit of the poorest district in Hongkong, Wanchai, who enjoys the honour of the distinction of being the most liberal among the coolie and the labouring classes. From the under-world at Shek-tong-tai, the contributions received in the travelling boxes amount to next to nothing.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The schools attended by Chinese scholars have also contributed their quota towards the relief of the flood sufferers. The list includes the following:—

Queen's College, \$491 0/0.
Yuk Tui Tse She, \$188 3/5.
Diocesan School, boys and teaching staff, \$155 7/1.

St. Stephen's College, through Mr. Tang Chee Kiu, \$78 3/5.

Several other schools contribute minor amounts.

MR. DORABJEK'S GIFT.

Mr. Dorabjee has forwarded this morning to the Tung Wa Hospital fifty baskets of biscuits containing 5,000 lbs. in all. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, will be shipped to Canton on Monday morning by the s.s. *Hong-shan* whence it will be distributed to the famine-stricken districts.

A SUGGESTION.

It might not have occurred to the Committees of the Tung Wa Hospital to appeal to the hundreds of Chinese who travel daily between Hongkong, Canton and Macao river steamers. These travellers should be a fruitful source whence helpful assistance might be derived, and were boxes to be placed by permission of the captains of steamers on board their vessels, there is every likelihood of a few hundred dollars being obtained from the travelling Chinese public.

The committee of the Tung Wa should certainly give the suggestion a consideration, and were they to approach the management of the River Steamship Companies, we imagine that no difficulty will be placed in the way of collectors who are working in the interests of the Relief Funds.

THE "AL FRESCO" BAZAAR.

The committee of the "al fresco" bazaar is held in Kennedy Town from the 10th to the

10th inst. are working with considerable energy with a view of making the bazaar a conspicuous success, both from a financial point of view and as a means of providing satisfaction to the public, both European and Chinese, in return for their money. The executive committee, as is announced in the business section of this issue, consists of Mr. Fong Wa Chuan, Chairman, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, vice-Chairman, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Wei A. Yuk, C.M.G., and Messrs. Liu Chu Pak, Chan Hong Yu, Lai Kwai Koi, Tam Hok Po, Chau Siu Ki, Wong Lai Chuen, Tam Tsz Kung, Leung Pui Chi and Fan Yan Tsun. In order to make the committee a thoroughly representative one, however, the names of some hundred and eighty Chinese ladies and gentlemen have been added. The numerical strength of the committee is a guarantee that the bazaar initiated entirely by the Chinese for the first time in Hongkong, will be on an elaborate scale and will provide features never before attempted in "al fresco" bazaar promoted by the European community in the Colony. The Committee held a meeting at the office of the Registrar-General in the forenoon yesterday and, as a result, a public appeal is made through the medium of our columns for gifts from European ladies and gentlemen which will be exhibited for sale at the bazaar commencing Friday next, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Flood Relief Funds.

We understand prominent ladies in Chinese society have been approached for their services as stall-holders. Whether those services have been promised or not remains to be ascertained early next week.

ITALIAN CONVENT'S OFFER.

Even before the public appeal to which we have referred appeared in print, we have good authority for stating that as soon as the first report appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the projected bazaar, the Superiors of the Italian Convent addressed a letter to a leading member of the executive committee in which she hoped that the committee would accept the offer which was made on behalf of the Chinese girls in the Convent and, in particular, of the Chinese orphans, of articles of needlework of which the Sisters were glad to supervise the production by the girls themselves. The Sisters were much moved by the published report of the terrible distress the Chinese in the neighbouring provinces were suffering, and as they felt that they could not extend any aid in person, they were prompted to make the offer as a mark of the practical sympathy which they felt with the Chinese in their hour of severe trial. We believe that before the receipt of an acknowledgment of the Convent's offer, the orphans were already busily employed with their deft fingers on articles of utility and particularly attractive to the Chinese patrons who will no doubt visit the bazaar in very large numbers.

We have also on the authority of a member of the committee that similar contributions will be forthcoming from Miss Eyre's orphanage. The assistance enlisted from two such important institutions is in itself a sufficient assurance that the committee will not be appealing to the European community in vain for such presents as may be suitable for display on the stalls at Kennedy Town on Friday next and following days.

RELIEF IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
The Flood Relief Committee has convened a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing further measures to be adopted for relief work.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD.

The Canton-Samshui railway has been badly damaged in several places, and repair work is hurriedly pushed on. It is expected that trains on this line will be able to resume service in about ten days.

PA YUEN DISTRICT.

A letter from Pa Yuen district, giving the extent of loss of life and property by the recent flood, was received here yesterday. It stated that some two hundred shops in the Shing Hou market on the outskirts of the city were submerged and over three hundred lives were lost. The water rushed down the Shui Ho river and about a hundred houses along the river bank were swept away, adding considerably to the mortality. So far, about one hundred and eighty corpses have been recovered on the river.

OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS.

An official in the Nanhai district was dismissed and another in Ching Yuen district severely reprimanded by the Viceroy for neglect of duty in failing to render satisfactory assistance to the flood-sufferers, and also for neglecting to furnish an immediate report on the distress caused by the inundation, within their respective districts.

FIFTY-THREE ENGAGEMENTS.

FIFTY-THREE engagements were reported during the month of May between the Japanese forces and Korean insurgents. The Koreans lost 549 and the Japanese 30 killed. The insurgents outnumbered the Japanese forces by five to one. The greatest activity of the rebels was in the provinces of Hamkyondo and Kwangwondo. The movement is now said to have lost all semblance of organization, since the recognised insurgent leader surrendered at Seoul on May 27.

Noting the falling off of revenue since the war, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has introduced a number of reforms. Among others, the company has opened regular services with ports of the Sanyo district, and also new services with Korea. These arrangements have resulted in an increase of expenditure, but at the same time revenue has increased. Despite the general depression of trade during the present half-year, the company's steamers have carried more passengers and cargo, and the result of the working for the present half-year is estimated to show a great improvement on those of the two preceding periods.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STRIKE AT PAKHOI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
It is reported from Pakhoi that the people have gone on strike owing to the fact that they were not satisfied with the manner the searching for arms and ammunition was conducted by the Likin officials there.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of Likin dues collected in Canton during the last two days of the 5th moon, as reported by the Likin officials, was taels 26,337.51.3.

THE VICEROY'S INDISPOSITION.

Owing to indisposition H.E. the Viceroy was not able to be present to-day at the distribution of certificates to the graduates of the Ling Nam College. Tsojai Wea was, therefore, deputised by the Viceroy to act as his representative.

STAMP DUTY.

After a great deal of consideration the Canton authorities have now again contemplated the introduction of a stamp duty in Kwangtung province. It is ascertained that an office will be shortly opened in Canton in connection with the levy of this duty.

OPIUM LICENCES.

The Canton high authorities recently appeared to be more energetic in enforcing the prohibition of opium-smoking. The police authorities have now changed the forms of licences to be issued to applicants; they will assume the form of wooden boards instead of paper, as on these boards the name, age and residence of each smoker will be given together with the quantity of opium the licensee consumes daily, etc. These boards are by no means of small size, but the smokers are required to carry them in their person when proceeding to buy opium. Each smoker is allowed to buy opium only once a day.

MATERIAL FOR CEMENT.

The clay in the vicinity of Luk Pa, along the Whampoa bund, has been found suitable for the manufacture of bricks and that another place in the immediate neighbourhood suitable for cement. The Canton Government Cement Factory has called for tenders for the supply to the factory of clay from both those places.

GREAT FIRE IN OSAKA.

DESTRUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES.

Early on Friday morning at about 1.20, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 2nd ult., fire broke out in a godown on the premises at Ebisu-machi, Inamiya, Osaka, of the Osaka Automobile Company. Fanned by a southwesterly wind, which was blowing hard at the time, the flames rapidly spread, and threatened the barracks of the 22nd Regiment, situated close by. The fire brigade of the Namba Police, assisted by soldiers, worked vigorously, but the fire hydrants proved powerless. The steam fire-engine was then brought out, and by using the water from the river, the flames were got under control just after 3 o'clock. In all 30 houses, including the building of the Automobile Company, were totally destroyed, four more being badly damaged. The office of the company was being removed to Dai-ri, Sagayama, Nishi-ku, and the furniture had almost all been taken away. The buildings of the company and the automobiles destroyed were valued for ¥4,000 with the Tokyo Fire office, ¥2,000 with the Meiji Fire, ¥2,400 with the Kyoto Fire, and ¥5,500 each with the Osaka and Yamato Fire offices.

The *Osaka Mainichi* reports that the godown of the company burnt down contained thirteen automobiles, which were destroyed. Of this number, eleven were insured with the Tokyo, Meiji, Osaka, and Yamato Fire offices for ¥7,000. After the fire the company sent in its claims to the fire offices concerned. Upon inquiry, the fire offices found that the company was in possession of 23 automobiles, and of this number eleven, all of which were destroyed, were covered by insurance. They were the newest machines, and the remainder, not covered by insurance, were supposed to be out of use and unfit for service; yet the company continued to employ them after the fire. This is causing trouble between the company and the insurance offices. The company maintains that the numbers on the vehicles destroyed correspond with those insured, and that it is therefore justified in claiming the insurance money.

We note that a St. Petersburg millionaire has donated a sum of 200,000 roubles for purposes of investigation in Siberia. An office has been opened at Vladivostok to carry out the purpose of this bequest, and branch offices are to be established at several places throughout the district in question.

RETURNS OF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES.

in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1938, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited,	\$3,601,452	\$1,800,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	13,939,447	10,000,000
Total,	\$17,777,414	12,929,000

OWING to the recent incident on the frontier of Tonking, the Peking Government has instructed the Viceroy at Yunnanfu, Hui Liang, to exercise more care in carrying out his functions, "so as to give to foreigners no loophole for criticism" and to reorganize the Army of Yunnan on a sound basis. On the other hand, Viceroy Hui Liang, who has been repeatedly reprimanded for his inability to prevent the outbreak of the recent rebellion, has telegraphed to Peking asking to be allowed to resign his thorny post. In reply to this application an Imperial Rescript has been issued ordering the Viceroy to London the idea until the situation in Yunnan has been returned to a better condition.

IN SORROW NOT IN ANGER.

We read with interest and amazement an article in the *Sun Tin Pao* dealing with the matter of the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese. The writer's argument may be summarised practically as follows:—

A certain gentleman has communicated to the paper the astonishing discovery that he has made in connection with the *Tatsu Maru* affair. He discovers that the Chinese officials are ignorant when treating on matters of Foreign affairs. With reference to the *Tatsu Maru* affair he states that China is in the wrong and yet the Cantonese boycott the Japanese. The French over a contempt on the Yunnan border have now made a demand on China, but the French are in the wrong. Now here China has fair ground to boycott the French, because they make a demand when they have no just cause. Will they do this or will they make still more glaring their unfairness to Japan? Who has been more liberal to China, France or Japan? The inference is conveyed that Japan has always played the "loving fraternal role" and China's unfair treatment in boycotting her, for making a perfectly just and friendly claim, is a cruel shock to tender-hearted Japan.

The appeal to China's better nature is touching. The sorrow of the race, whose only link has been a too loving friendship, when treated with base ingratitude, is almost tear compelling. There can be no doubt that China's duty lies clear before her. She should take her kind hearted little neighbour by the hand and, with sorrow and shame, apologise for her unfairness in boycotting a good friend. China's Ministers should be eternally grateful for the enlightenment thus given to them. Their righteous anger, of course, should be directed against the French who, cruelly and brutally, make an unjust demand upon China. They could by stirring up the people against the unjust Frenchmen divert public attention from the business of boycotting their brothers the Japanese and in a little time this could be magnanimously forgotten.

Unfortunately the French demand has not yet become "belligerently insistent" and the whole affair may be amicably settled; also there happen to be two opinions concerning the justice of the *Tatsu Maru* II affair. This is sad!—Chinese Public Opinion.

THE NINGPO GUILD.

PROPOSED V. LUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

The following is a translation of an express issued by a body of Ningpo merchants calling upon their compatriots to form a volunteer association in rank and file:—

Our Ningpo brethren, we have some important words for you to hear. Hankow is now a changed port, the Hankow Peking Railway is completed, and the river steamers are numerous. The port of Hankow will become luxurious, and its commercial influence greater than that of Shanghai. The able people of China will have a large interest in this port. The Ningpo men will do more business, some will establish companies, some firms, and some shops. A few years ago only 1000 Ningpo men resided in Hankow, now there are over 10,000, and in time we may expect to see 10,000 up here. For the protection of these we propose to form a volunteer association among our fellow-countrymen. It is necessary to those of our country to live in touch with one another, and we ask you to send your names and addresses as well as the names of your family to the Ningpo guild. This guild was formerly created by the medicine merchants of Ningpo but now it belongs to all the people of Ningpo. We propose now that all Ningpo people, whether merchants, merchants, or labourers will be registered at this guild, and thus form an association; just like the registration of foreigners at their various consulates. After that, if trouble comes steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of all people registered at the guild. Is this not a good idea? Now is the time for you Ningpo people to come forward and help in this good work.—Hankow Daily News.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Manchuria*) 5th inst., 6 a.m.
French (*Tourane*) 6th inst.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 14th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 15th inst.
Indian (*Kutsum*) 17th inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Savaria* arrived at Yokohama on 3rd inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kumera* arrived at Yokohama on 2nd inst.

The s.s. *Zafiro* left Manila on 4th inst., and is due here on 6th inst., at 6 p.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Glenfarg* left Vancouver p.m. on 2nd inst., for Hongkong via the usual Ports of Call.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* will sail from Yokohama on 5th inst., and will be due to arrive at Hongkong on 15th inst.

The Apaca Co.'s s.s. *Japan* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji this morning, and may be expected here on 8th inst., afternoon.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 16th ult., left Colombo to-day, a.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst.

A COMMISSION appointed by the Governor-General of Indo-China to report on the proposed works for the improvement of the harbour of Halphong, which includes an extension of the docks, a railway station near the latter, and a graving dock, estimates the outlay at seven millions of francs. To meet the outlay, the commission proposes the levy of a toll on all merchandise imported and exported at that port, which may at the outset yield 100,000 francs a year. The balance will be met by raising a loan.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything
for
Ladies' and Children's Wear.

Specialists

Tropical Clothing.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
28, Queen's Road.

Ideas
for
Summer Wear.

Coollest Showrooms
in the
East.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,
General Drapers, Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO
Ex s.s. *Dandolo* from Venice (transhipped at Port Said).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [6]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE."

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.**
Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. [6a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [7]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [57]

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

RECEPTION IN TOKYO.

Writing on 17th ult. the *Tokio Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing and there must have been present over a thousand people, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the dais.

At about half-past two Dr. Koch, accompanied by Mrs. Koch, was escorted into the hall by the chairman of the reception committee, Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General in Chief of the Japanese Army, now retired, the audience standing and the band outside playing the German national anthem. On the platform were many distinguished men, among them Marquis Saito (the Premier), Count Katsura, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mumm, besides several Japanese ladies.

Baron Ishiguro, in introducing the great scientist, said, as he was the oldest Japanese acquainted with Professor Koch, this pleasant honour had been accorded him. All present were well aware of the invaluable service Professor Koch had rendered to mankind not only in the detection of causes but also as a discoverer of preventives of infectious diseases, thus aiding not only hygiene but human activity, agriculture, and industry. His first acquaintance with Professor Koch dated from 1888, when he (Baron Ishiguro) had been sent by the Government for the special purpose of studying preventive measures against cholera, which then annually demanded many victims. When calling on Professor Koch he was surprised to find the scientist astonishingly well informed on cholera in Japan, which then was considered a rather out-of-the-way country. On a map the savant had entered figures and dates relating to Japan, thus showing that his observation and investigation of this subject extended over the whole world. This deeply impressed the visitor, and he asked Professor Koch if he could not recommend a cheaper substitute for the costly carbolic acid then generally in use. The professor advised lime water, which suggestion was adopted with the best results. This was one instance showing how Japan had been directly benefited by Dr. Koch's teaching, but his indirect influence was even greater. Dr. Kitasato and other bacteriologists in Japan had studied under Professor Koch, and thanks to their efforts Japan was now free from infectious diseases than the neighbouring countries. The Japanese admired and respected Professor Koch, and therefore it gave the Baron great pleasure to introduce this eminent man to the assembly.

Professor Dr. Miura, President of the Tokyo Medical Society, then addressed the distinguished guest, speaking in German. He said the Professor was an indefatigable fighter in the cause of science and a benefactor of mankind, the like of whom seldom visited Japan. He then referred to his discoveries in bacteriology which had enabled surgery to obtain its present height. His methods of breeding bacilli for investigation and steam sterilisation were now universally adopted. More victorious than Alexander, he invaded the realm of the enemies of mankind and combated and conquered cholera and that dread disease, tuberculosis. He went to darkest Africa and showed new ways to science, by discovering the conditions under which the sleeping sickness develops. Dr. Miura closed by hoping that the Professor would find his sojourn in Japan pleasant and enjoyable, and that all present would wish he might long be able to work for the sake of his country and of all mankind.

Mr. Makino, the Minister of Education, followed, and, speaking in English, said that it was Japan's tradition to honour great teachers as well as great generals. Professor Koch had been Japan's direct teacher, "the inspirer of our students who now are leaders of science in our country." Great men cannot help making their influence felt wherever they go; the Professor's presence would act as an incentive to redouble the efforts of Japan's students of science, and his towering personality would have the widest moral influence on his country. The former Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Inouye, had assured them that Germany and Japan were on excellent terms. All present would agree with him that such functions as the present would help to draw both countries still nearer together.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF HER TEACHERS.

Baron von Mumm, the German Ambassador, then rose and said that although he was not down on the list of speakers he nevertheless felt impelled to say a few words in reply to the kind remarks which his Excellency the Minister for Education had made. They had awakened an echo in his own breast. He asked to be excused that he had no speech prepared but he felt compelled to express in the name of Germany his heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Government and of Japanese science for the reception which they had accorded their great countryman, "of whom we are proud." "Japanese science" he continued, "is a daughter of German science, and Germans are proud of this child. From learners you have become teachers. The years of learning are behind you, and it is to your honour that from the height of your attainment you remember your teacher. Some months ago I had occasion to speak familiarly when in grateful acknowledgment of services rendered you unveiled the monument to Baele and Scriba, and to-day I can only repeat what I then said."

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countryman. I thank you with all my heart."

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Health Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight, as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:—

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to me. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasurable emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done, must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater scientific progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing, in no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Here again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day. Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

Excellent way to show their gratitude to the renowned scientist.

The entertainment consisted of four items, the second one, "The Brothers Soga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others were more pantomimic, with the text sung in recitative by a kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expression to the words in measured steps and gestures. In a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed geisha-dance in which the array of beauty and colour surpassed itself. In graceful attitudes, with fans in Japanese and German colours, most intricate evolutions, were gone through, and with this symbolic union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performance and will form a pleasing souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant. In the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope, containing a booklet with portrait describing Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin, containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemorative postcards, one showing a picture of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's world-wide activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the sinister enemies of mankind which he has made his special study, bacilli, cocci, diplo-cocci, bacteria, trypanosomes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions recording the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers were also given to those who took part in the interesting function.

Intimations.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1908.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 13th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons Tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [62a]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand.—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,
BREAKFAST BACON,
CALF'S HEAD & HAM,
PEAS & HAM,
PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,
CHICKEN & HAM,
VEAL & GAME PATES,
MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,
ASSORTED SOUPS,
FRENCH JAM &
FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [35]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
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GROUND FLOOR,
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Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & Q. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. [6]

Intimations.

DOZE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can, no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University—M. B., Toronto University—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of 'Cod Liver Oil' have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [61]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [66]

TYPEWRITERS

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

and REPAIRING

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALSO

FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

AND

ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

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ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

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Fares from \$2 per Hour.

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ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything
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Ladies' and
Children's
Wear.

Specialists

Tropical
Clothing.

GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,
28, Queen's Road.

Ideas
for
Summer
Wear.

Coollest
Showrooms
in the
East.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONG KONG.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex s.s. *Dandolo* from Venice transhipped at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [8]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE."

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. [61]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [7]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June 1907. [17]

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

RECEPTION IN TOKYO.

Writing on 17th ult., the Tokio correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing and there must have been present over a thousand people, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the dais.

At about half-past two Dr. Koch, accompanied by Mrs. Koch, was escorted into the hall by the chairman of the reception committee, Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General in Chief of the Japanese Army, now retired, the audience standing and the band outside playing the German national anthem. On the platform were many distinguished men, among them Marquis Saionji (the Premier), Count Katsura, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mumm, besides several Japanese ladies.

Baron Ishiguro, in introducing the great scientist, said, as he was the oldest Japanese acquainted with Professor Koch, this pleasant honour had been accorded him. All present were well aware of the invaluable service Professor Koch had rendered to mankind not only in the detection of causes but also as a discoverer of preventives of infectious diseases, thus aiding not only hygiene but human activity, agriculture, and industry. His first acquaintance with Professor Koch dated from 1888, when he (Baron Ishiguro) had been sent by the Government for the special purpose of studying preventive measures against cholera, which then annually demanded many victims. When calling on Professor Koch he was surprised to find the scientist astonishingly well informed on cholera in Japan, which then was considered a "rather out-of-the-way country." On a map the savant had entered figures and dates relating to Japan, thus showing that his observation and investigation of his subjects extended over the whole world. This deeply impressed the visitor, and he asked Professor Koch if he could not recommend a cheaper substitute for the costly carbolic acid then generally in use. The professor advised lime water, which suggestion was adopted with the best results. This was one instance showing how Japan had been directly benefited by Dr. Koch's teaching, but his indirect influence was even greater. Dr. Kitasato and other bacteriologists in Japan had studied under Professor Koch, and thanks to their effort Japan was now free from infectious diseases than the neighbouring countries. The Japanese, admired and respected Professor Koch, and therefore it gave the Baron great pleasure to introduce this eminent man to the assembly.

Professor Dr. Miura, President of the Tokyo Medical Society, then addressed the distinguished guest, speaking in German. He said the Professor was an indefatigable fighter in the cause of science and a benefactor of mankind, the like of whom seldom visited Japan. He then referred to his discoveries in bacteriology which had enabled surgery to obtain its present height. His methods of breeding bacilli for investigation, and steam sterilisation were now universally adopted. More victorious than Alexander, he invaded the realm of the enemies of mankind and conquered cholera and that dread disease, tuberculosis. He went to darkest Africa and showed new ways to science, by discovering the conditions under which the sleeping sickness develops. Dr. Miura closed by hoping that the Professor would find his sojourn in Japan pleasant and enjoyable, and that all present would wish he might long be able to work for the sake of his country and of all mankind.

Mr. Makino, the Minister of Education, followed, and, speaking in English, said that it was Japan's tradition to honour great teachers as well as great generals. Professor Koch had been Japan's direct teacher, "the inspirer of our students who now are leaders of science in our country." Great men cannot help making their influence felt wherever they go; the Professor's presence would act as an incentive to redouble the efforts of Japan's students of science, and his towering personality would have the widest moral influence on his country. The former Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Inouye, had assured them that Germany and Japan were on "excellent terms." All present would agree with him that such functions as the present would help to draw both countries still nearer together.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF HER TEACHERS.

Baron von Mumm, the German Ambassador, then rose and said that although he was not down on the list of speakers he nevertheless felt impelled to say a few words in reply to the kind remarks which his Excellency the Minister for Education had made. They had awakened an echo in his own breast. He asked to be excused that he had no speech prepared but he felt compelled to express in the name of Germany his heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Government and of Japanese science for the reception which they had accorded their great countryman, "of whom we are proud." "Japanese science," he continued, "is a daughter of German science, and Germans are proud of this child. From learners you have become teachers. The years of learning are behind you, and it is to your honour that from the height of your attainment you remember your teacher. Some months ago I had occasion to speak similarly when in grateful acknowledgement of services rendered you unveiled the monument to Pasteur and Koch, and to say I can only repeat what I then said, I

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart."

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Home Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:—

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasurable emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing. In no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Here again the foremost men of the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower-arrangement, the fauteuils for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baron von Mumm, with Baroness Oraki, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Baek and many other distinguished persons had places near to the special guests.

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert-Koch Fund. There were over 100,000 dephs annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Though there were hygienic societies in Japan, there were none that made tuberculosis the special study, and he proposed that a society should be formed. This would be an

excellent way to show their gratitude to the renowned scientist.

The entertainment consisted of four items, the second one, "The Brothers Saga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others were more pantomimic, with the text sung in recitative by a kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expression to the words in measured steps and gestures. In a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed geisha-dance in which the array of beauty and colour surpassed itself, in graceful attitudes, with fans in Japanese and German colour, most intricate evolutions were gone through, and with this symbolical union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performance and will form a pleasing souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant. In the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope, containing a booklet with portrait describing Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin, containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemorative postcards, one showing a picture of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's world-wide activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the minister enemies of mankind, which he has made his special study, bacilli, cocci, diplo-cocci, bacteria, trypanosomes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions recording the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers were also given to those who took part in the interesting function.

Intimations.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1908.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 15th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons Tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [624]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,
BREAKFAST BACON,
CULF'S HEAD & HAM,
PEAS & HAM,
PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,
CHICKEN & HAM,
VEAL & GAME PATES,
MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,
ASSORTED SOUPS,
FRENCH JAM &
FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [35]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. [14]

Intimations.

DOZE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Cockatrice itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

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COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLAKH
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908. [61]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [66]

TYPEWRITERS

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE
OF
CLEANING, OVERHAULING,
and REPAIRING
ALL BROKEN PARTS.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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FOR SALE and HIRE.
MODERATE CHARGES.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

ON HIRE

AT BLAKE PIER.

A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS
TO AND FROM STEAMERS
AND
ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR
PICNIC PARTIES, &c.
Fares from \$2 per Hour.

HUMBER CYCLES AGENCY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

33 & 35 DES VEAUX ROAD
Hongkong, 1st June 1908. [14]

Intimations.



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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a tea-cupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT 50 Cents
GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 11, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

(Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.)
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected M.S., nor to return any Contribution.

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The price on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

MARRIAGE.

On June 24, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The once large trade conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony, and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agriculturists of experience in the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country. More recently cattle raising has been brought under public notice and in introducing the subject the *Siam Free Press* remarks:—

"This is a very important branch, and one that has not until now received sufficient attention. In many parts of Siam there are thousands and thousands of acres of rich land capable of raising a hundred

times the number of herds which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant drain on the cattle that are, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds, of sheep and cows into the country and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will be always required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. C. Franklin will act as Government analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 15th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. Joao Joaquim Leiria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The China Critic hears that the C. N. Co's *Min*, its well-known round northern coast ports, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

THE warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American-owned steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.T.E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was lent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—*N. G. D. News.*

IT is reported that the dollar mint at Wuchang, which has stopped work since a very long time, is about to resume operations, as recently it has received a large quantity of silver to the value of over one hundred thousand taels from a certain native bank which is to be used for the coining of dollars.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Jiji*, in the course of a telegram, states that the Chinese Government has amended the regulations relating to the import of arms. By the new regulations, which was to come into force on the 1st inst., not more than seven rifles and 2,000 cartridges will be allowed to be imported as samples.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the Hongkong firm of that name, who has been, with his wife, visiting Tientsin, left for Peking on 24th ult. and will return south via Hankow and Shanghai. Messrs. Humphreys & Co. are the managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Hongkong.—*China Critic.*

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tai-yuan-fu to the *P. & T. T.* says:—"An interesting visitor has been here for some time in the person of Baron Mannerheim, who has come overland from Helsinki in Finland via Khabarovsk and Lanchow. He gives glowing accounts of the country round him and of the spirit of progress at Lanchow."

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, Holy Communion will follow the 11 a.m. service of Morning Prayer and Sermon. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offerings will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, but gifts in relief of the sufferers by floods in South China will be welcomed and should be placed in the bags in marked envelopes.

CHEROO becoming again infected with a low-class of foreigners, the Taitai has engaged a European police inspector, and two Indian sub-inspectors from Shanghai, but without a better class of constable we are afraid very little will be done, as the Chinese policeman of native cities are quite useless, except trained and managed by foreigners like our native city police.

REFERRING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clement of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says:—"The subject is dealt with from a mathematical point of view, and the estimate of two per cent. of the population of China as opium smokers, is based on actual figures given by Mr. Clement, and worked out. It is a historical contribution to the subject."

West River Floods.

OVER \$10,000 COLLECTED.

ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

How remarkably the Chinese, both in Hongkong and out of it, are responding to the appeal from the Tung Wa Hospital for money to aid of the enormous number of the distressed within the regions visited by the flood, will be seen from the fact that the first estimate which was formed of the probable amount collectable by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee, has already been greatly exceeded. Within two weeks of the inauguration of the appeal-campaign, the directors of that most admirable institution are rewarded by the knowledge that, through their individual and collective efforts, the large sum of \$10,000, which is believed to be the maximum Hongkong was capable of collecting on behalf of Canton, has already been exceeded by considerably over 10%. The amount to the credit of the fund up to this morning had already attained the magnificent total of \$13,000.

When we stated yesterday that about \$87,500 had been collected up to noon of Friday, some of the subscription lists had not then been returned to headquarters. As a matter of fact, the exact amount received up to and inclusive of Thursday was \$88,306.00; that amount was augmented by some \$1,000 locally yesterday, so that by last evening, the total had exceeded \$91,300.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM THE STRAITS.

The enterprising, wealthy and influential Chinese communities residing in Saigon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where they have amassed their fortunes of millions, and secured comfortable competencies from rice mills, tin mines and rubber plantations, have made splendid, praiseworthy responses to the appeals from the Hongkong Chinese hospital on behalf of their compatriots in the districts bordering on the West and North Rivers. In the course of the week, we have already recorded contributions from Chinese within the Straits Settlements and in California which totalled the not inconsiderable sum of \$19,000. To-day, we have to add to that large amount, a still larger sum, namely, one of \$22,000, all coming from the rice merchants in Saigon and the wealthy miners and traders in the sister colony of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. Details of the remittances are as follows:—

Kuala Lumpur forwards a second subscription of \$4,000 to the Tung Wa Hospital. The drawing is made on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and was advised by the Kwong Siew Society. From Singapore a T.T. on the Holland Bank (Netherlands Trading Society), by the Tung Chai, enables the Tung Wa Hospital to draw on that Bank to the extent of \$10,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$1,000. From Cholon, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings have advised through their Society known as the Fui Shing, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yuen.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION. The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,000.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS. The perambulating boxes which were designed for the receipt of small contributions have accounted for in the aggregate \$303 in round figures. It is remarkable that the largest of these contributions stand to the credit of the poorest district in Hongkong, Wanchai, enjoys the honour of the distinction of being the most liberal among the coolies and the labouring classes. From the under-world at Shek-tung-tui, the contributions received in the travelling boxes amount to next to nothing.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS. The schools attended by Chinese scholars have also contributed their quota towards the relief of the flood sufferers. The list includes the following:—

Queen's College, \$491 0s.
Yuk Tsai Tse She, \$188 3s.
Diocesan School, boys and teaching staff, \$557 1s.
St. Stephen's College, through Mr. Tang Chee Kin, \$78 3s.
Several other schools contribute minor amounts.

MR. DORABJEE'S GIFT. Mr. Dorabjee has forwarded this morning to the Tung Wa Hospital fifty baskets of biscuits containing 5,000 lbs. in all. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, will be shipped to Canton on Monday morning by the *s. Heng-shan* whence it will be distributed to the famine-stricken districts.

IT might not have occurred to the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital to appeal to the hundreds of Chinese who travel daily between Hongkong, Canton and Macao river steamers. These travellers should be a fruitful source whence helpful assistance might be derived, and were boxes to be placed by permission of the captains of steamers on board their vessels, there is every likelihood of a few hundred dollars being obtained from the travelling Chinese public.

The committee of the Tung Wa should certainly give the suggestion a consideration, and were they to approach the management of the River Steamship Companies, we imagine that no difficulty will be placed in the way of collectors who are working in the interests of the Relief Funds.

THE "AL FRESCO" BAZAAR. The committee of the "al fresco" bazaar to be held in Kennedy Town, from the 20th inst.

to the 10th inst. are working with considerable energy with a view of making the bazaar a conspicuous success, both from a financial point of view and as a means of providing entertainment to the public, both European and Chinese, in return for their money. The executive committee, as is announced in the business section of this issue, consists of Mr. Fung Wa Chue, Chairman, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, vice-Chairman, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Wei A. Yuk, C.M.G., and Messrs. Liu Chu Pak, Chan Sang Yu, Lai Kwai Poi, Tam Hok Po, Chou Siu Ki, Wong Lai Chau, Tam Tze Keng, Leung Poi Chi and Fung Yan Tsun. In order to make the committee a thoroughly representative one, however, the names of some hundred and eighty Chinese ladies and gentlemen have been added. The numerical strength of the committee is a guarantee that the fête initiated entirely by the Chinese, for the first time in Hongkong will be on an elaborate scale and will provide facilities ever before attempted in "al fresco" fêtes promoted by the European community in the Colony. The Committee held a meeting at the office of the Registrar-General in the forenoon yesterday and, as a result, a public appeal is made through the medium of our columns for gifts from European ladies and gentlemen which will be exhibited for sale at the bazaar commencing Friday next, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Flood Relief Funds.

We understand prominent ladies in Chinese society have been approached for their services as stall-holders. Whether those services have been promised or not remains to be ascertained early next week.

ITALIAN CONVENT'S OFFER.

Even before the public appeal to which we have referred appeared in print, we have good authority for stating that as soon as the first report appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the projected bazaar, the Superiors of the Italian Convent addressed a letter to a leading member of the executive committee in which they hoped that the committee would accept the offer which was made on behalf of the Chinese girls in the Convent and, in particular, of the Chinese orphans, of articles of needlework of which the Sisters were glad to supervise the production by the girls themselves. The Sisters were much moved by the published report of the terrible distress the Chinese in the neighbouring provinces were suffering, and as they felt that they could not extend any aid in person, they were prompted to make the offer as a mark of the practical sympathy which they felt with the Chinese in their hour of severe trial. We believe that before the receipt of an acknowledgment of the Convent's offer, the orphans were already busily employed with their deft fingers on articles of utility and particularly attractive to the Chinese patrons who will no doubt visit the bazaar in very large numbers.

We have also on the authority of a member of the committee that similar contributions will be forthcoming from Miss Eyre's orphanage. The assistance called from two such important institutions is to itself a sufficient assurance that the committee will not be appealing to the European community in vain for such presents as may be suitable for disposal on the stalls at Kennedy Town on Friday next and following days.

RELIEF IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
The Flood Relief Committee has convened a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing further measures to be adopted for relief work.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD. The Canton-Samshui railway has been badly damaged in several places, and repair work is hurriedly pushed on. It is expected that trains on this line will be able to resume service in about ten days.

FA YUEN DISTRICT.

A letter from Fa Yuen district, giving the extent of loss of life and property by the recent flood, was received here yesterday. It stated that some two hundred shops in the Shing Hou market on the outskirts of the city were submerged and over three hundred lives were lost. The water rushed down the Shui Ho river, and about a hundred houses along the river bank were swept away, adding considerably to the mortality. So far, about one hundred and eighty corpses have been recovered on the river.

OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS.

An official in the Nankai district was dismissed and another in Ching Yuen district severely reprimanded by the Viceroy for neglect of duty in failing to render satisfactory assistance to the flood-sufferers, and also for neglecting to furnish an immediate report on the distress caused by the inundation, within their respective districts.

FIFTY-THREE engagements were reported during the month of May between the Japanese forces and Korean insurgents. The Koreans lost 549 and the Japanese 30 killed. The insurgents numbered the Japanese forces by five to one. The greatest activity of the rebels was in the provinces of Hamkyong and Kwangwando. The movement is now said to have lost all semblance of organization, since the recognized insurgent leader, surrendered at Seoul on May 27.

NOTING the falling off of revenue since the war, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has introduced a number of reforms. Among others, the company has opened regular services with ports of the Saigo district, and also new services with Korea. These arrangements have resulted in an increase of expenditure, but at the same time revenue has increased. Despite the general depression of trade during the present half-year, the company's steamers have carried more passengers and cargo, and the result of the working (as the report half-year is called) is to show a great improvement on last year's two preceding periods.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STRIKE AT PAKHOI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
It is reported from Pakhoi that the people have gone on strike owing to the fact that they were not satisfied with the manner the searching for arms and ammunition was conducted by the Likin officials there.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of Likin dues collected in Canton during the last ten days of the 5th moon, as reported by the Likin officials, was (in taels) 26,337.513.

THE VICEROY'S INDISPOSITION.

Owing to indisposition H.E. the Viceroy was not able to be present to-day at the distribution of certificates to the graduates of the Ling Nam College. Taotai Wen was, therefore, deputized by the Viceroy to act as his representative.

STAMP DUTY.

After a great deal of consideration the Canton authorities have now again contemplated the introduction of a stamp duty in Kwangtung province. It is ascertained that an office will be shortly opened in Canton in connection with the levy of this duty.

OPIUM LICENCES.

The Canton high authorities recently appeared to be more energetic in enforcing the prohibition of opium-smoking. The police authorities have now changed the forms of licences to be issued to applicants; they will assume the form of wooden boards instead of paper, and on these boards the name, age and residence of each smoker will be given together with the quantity of opium the licensee consumes daily, etc. These boards are by no means of small size, but the smokers are required to carry them in their person when proceeding to buy opium. Each smoker is allowed to buy opium only once a day.

MATERIAL FOR CEMENT.

The clay in the vicinity of Luk Po, along the Whampoa Bund, has been found suitable for the manufacture of bricks and that in another place in the immediate neighbourhood suitable for cement. The Canton Government Cement Factory has called for tenders for the supply to the factory of clay from both those places.

GREAT FIRE IN OSAKA.

DESTRUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES.

Early on Friday morning at about 1.20, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 2nd ult., fire broke out in a godown on the premises at Ebisu-machi, Inamichi, Osaka, of the Osaka Automobile Company. Fanned by a southwesterly wind, which was blowing hard at the time, the flames rapidly spread, and threatened the barracks of the 22nd Regiment, situated close by. The fire brigade of the Namba Police, assisted by soldiers, worked vigorously, but the fire hydrants proved powerless. The steam fire-engine was then brought out, and by using the water from the river, the flames were got under control just after 3 o'clock. In all 36 houses, including the building of the Automobile Company, were totally destroyed, four more being badly damaged. The office of the company was being removed to Daini, Saginuma, Nishi-dari, and the furniture had almost all been taken away. The buildings of the company and the automobiles destroyed were insured for ¥4,000 with the Tokyo Fire office, ¥20,000 with the Meiji Fire, ¥2,400 with the Kyodo Fire, and ¥5,000 each with the Osaka and Yamato Fire offices.

The Osaka Mainichi reports that the godown of the company burnt down contained thirteen automobiles, which were destroyed. Of this number, eleven were insured with the Tokyo, Meiji, Osaka, and Yamato Fire offices for ¥77,000. After the fire the company sent in its claims to the fire offices concerned. Upon inquiry, the fire offices found that the company was in possession of 23 automobiles, and of this number eleven, all of which were destroyed, were covered by insurance. They were the newest machines, and the remainder, not covered by insurance, were supposed to be out of use and unfit for service; yet the company continued to employ them after the fire. This is causing trouble between the company and the insurance offices. The company maintains that the numbers on the vehicles destroyed correspond with those insured, and that it is therefore justified in claiming the insurance money.

We note that a St. Petersburg millionaire has donated a sum of 200,000 roubles for purposes of investigation in Siberia. An office has been opened at Vladivostok to carry out the purpose of this bequest, and branch offices are to be established at several places throughout the district in question.

RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Specie in Amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, National Bank of China, Limited,	\$3,661,452	\$1,800,000
Total	\$17,727,414	\$12,929,000

OWING to the recent incident on the frontier of Tonkin, the Peking Government has instructed the Viceroy at Yunnan, Hsi Liang, to exercise more care in carrying out his functions, "so as to give to foreigners no loopholes for criticism" and to reorganise the Army of Yunnan on a sound basis. On the other hand, Viceroy Hsi Liang, who has been repeatedly reprimanded for his inability to prevent the outbreak of the recent rebellion, has telegraphed to Peking asking to be allowed to resign his office. In reply to this application an Imperial Rescript has been issued ordering the Viceroy to abandon the idea until the situation in Yunnan has been restored to a better condition.

IN SORROW NOT IN ANGER.

We read with interest and amusement an article in the *Sun Tien Pao* dealing with the matter of the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese. The writer's argument may be summarised practically as follows:—

A certain gentleman has communicated to the paper the astonishing discovery that he has made in connection with the *Tatsu Maru* affair. He discovers that the Chinese officials are ignorant when treating on matters of Foreign affairs. With reference to the *Tatsu Maru* affair he states that China is in the wrong and yet the Cantonese boycott the Japanese. The French over a controversy on the Yunnan border have now made a demand on China, but the French are in the wrong. Now here China has fair ground to demand when they have no just cause. Will they do this or will they make still more glaring their unfairness to Japan? Who has been more liberal to China, France or Japan? The inference is conveyed that Japan has always played the loving fraternal role, and China's unfair treatment in boycotting her, for making a perfectly just and friendly claim, is a cruel shock to tender-hearted Japan.

The appeal to China's better nature is touching. The sorrow of the race, whose only fault has been a too loving friendship, when treated with base ingratitude, is almost too compelling. There can be no doubt that China's duty lies clear before her. She should take her kind-hearted little neighbour by the hand and, with sorrow and shame, apologise for her unfairness in boycotting so good a friend. China's Ministers should be eternally grateful for the enlightenment thus given to them. Their righteous anger, of course, should be directed against the French who, cruelly and brutally, make an unjust demand upon China. They could by stirring up the people against the unjust Frenchmen divert public attention from the business of boycotting their brothers the Japanese and in a little time this could be magnanimously forgotten.

Splendid! Unfortunately the French demand has not yet become beligerently insistent and the whole affair may be amicably settled; also there happens to be two opinions concerning the justice of the *Tatsu Maru* affair. This is sad!—*Chinese Public Opinion.*

THE NINGPO GUILD.

PROPOSED V. LUNTER ASSOCIATION.

The following is a translation of an express issued by a body of Ningpo merchants calling upon their compatriots to form a volunteer association in Hankow:—

Our Ningpo brethren, we have some important words for you to hear. Hankow is now a changed port, the Hankow Railway is completed, and the river steamers are numerous. The port of Hankow will become more and more a commercial influence greater than that of Shanghai. The able people of China will have a large interest in this port. The Ningpo men will do more business, some will establish companies, some firms, and some shops. A few years ago only 1000 Ningpo men resided in Hankow, now there are over 10,000, and in time we may expect to see 10,000 yet here. For the protection of these we propose to form a volunteer association among our fellow-countrymen. It is necessary to those of our country to live in touch with one another, and we ask you to send your names and addresses as well as the names of your family to the Ningpo guild. This guild was formerly created by the medicine merchants of Ningpo but now it belongs to all the people of Ningpo. We propose now that all Ningpo people, whether merchants, merchants, or labourers will be registered at this guild, and thus form an association just like the registration of foreigners at their various consulates. After that, if trouble comes steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of all people registered at the guild. Is this not a good idea? Now is the time for you Ningpo people to come forward and help in this good work.—*Hankow Daily News.*

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS FOR.

American (*Manchuria*) 5th inst., 6 a.m.
French (*Touraine*) 6th inst.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 14th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 15th inst.
Indian (*Kustang*) 17th inst.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s *s. S. S. S. S.* arrived at Yokohama on 3rd inst.
The Boston S.S. Co.'s *s. S. S. S.* arrived at Yokohama on 2nd inst.

The *s. S. S. S.* left Manila on 4th inst., and is due here on 6th inst., at 6 p.m.
The C. P. R. Co.'s *s. S. S. S.* left Vancouver p.m., on 2nd inst., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The N. Y. K. Co.'s *s. S. S. S.* Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

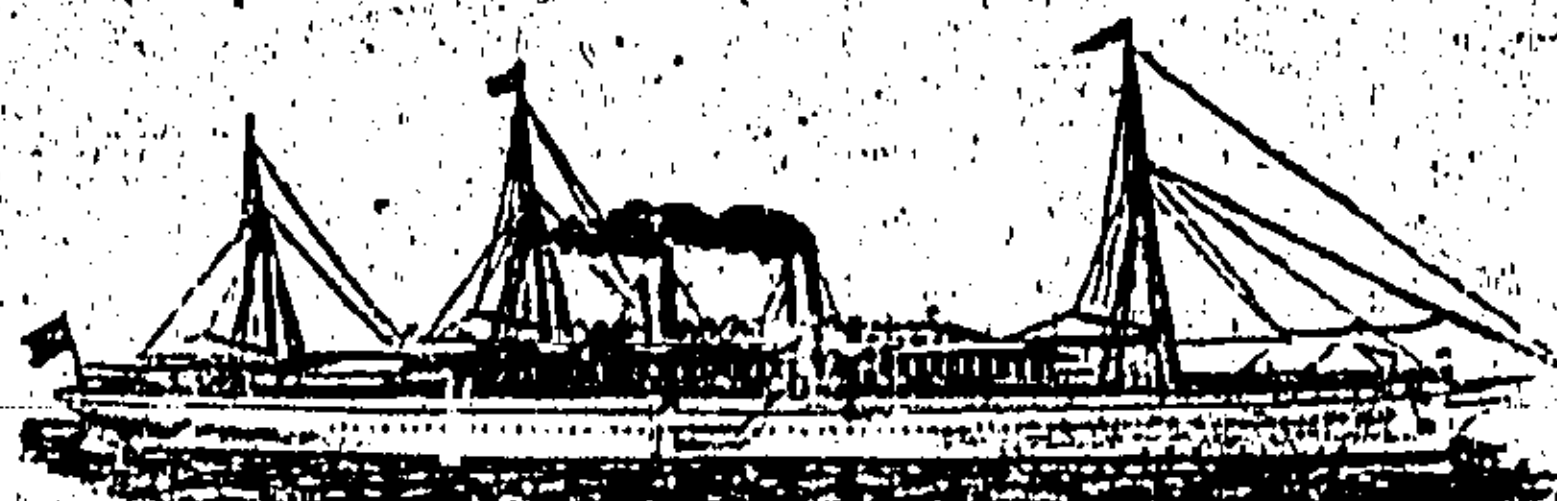
The T. K. K. Co.'s *s. S. S. S.* will sail from Yokohama on 5th inst., and will be due to arrive at Hongkong on 15th inst.

The Apcar Co.'s *s. S. S. S.* Japan from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moll on this morning, and may be expected here on 6th inst., afternoon.

The Imperial German Mail *s. S. S. S.* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 16th ult., left Colombo to-day, a.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst.

A COMMISSION appointed by the Governor-General of Indo-China to report on the proposed works for the improvement of the harbour of Haiphong, which includes an extension of the docks, a railway station near the latter, and a graving dock, estimated the outlay at seven millions of francs. To meet the outlay, the Commission proposed the levy of a toll on all merchandise imported and exported at that port, which may be the best way to meet the expense, as the balance will be met by selling a lot.

Shipping—Steamers.

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The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163.....	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000.....	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700.....	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000.....
"LENNOX"	3,700.....
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000.....

"S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers
 "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
 "S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

"S.S. LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
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(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

	For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	YATSHING	WED'DAY, 5th July, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, 9th July, Noon.	
MANILA	YUBENSANG	FRIDAY, 10th July, 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	KUTSANG	WED'DAY, 15th July, Noon.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 17th July, 4 p.m.	
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 18th July, Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
Occurring 24 Days.
The steamers Kutsang, Namsang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 51.
Hongkong 4th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	5th July, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	5th "
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	5th "
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUIKHO"	6th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	7th "
SHANGHAI	"HANGHONG"	7th "
HAIPHONG	"LINAK"	8th " 9 A.M.
AMOI & NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	9th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

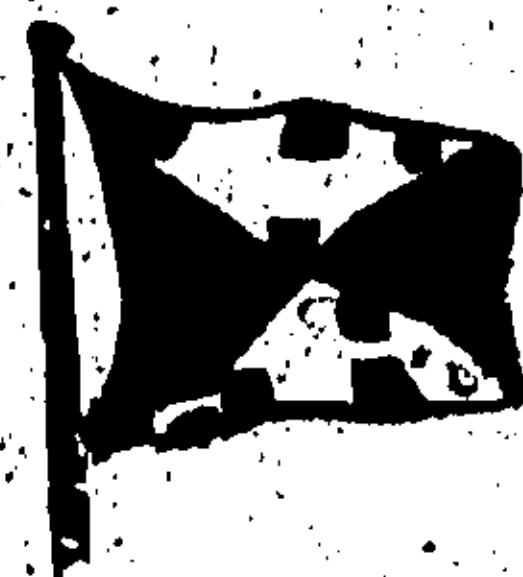
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 18th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA."
Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due in London on 23rd August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to:
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.O. AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Beveric	6,232	Shotton	23rd July, 1908.
Kumak	6,232	Cowley	19th Aug.
Shawmut	9,600	Roberts	12th Sept.
Tremont	9,600	Garlick	6th Oct.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea—Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Storage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to:
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA".....18th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..Capt. E. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ..Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey\$4.

Meals\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbor Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 4, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 6th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 2 o'clock P.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the Months of July, August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
DOUGLAS LAIRRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to:
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"ORANGE BRANCH."

Captain MacClelland, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th July, 1908.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to:
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM, This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are such that the most pronounced being depression, apathy, loss of interest in life, and a general sense of prostration or weakness. It is a condition which is not cured by rest, and which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a condition which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a condition which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

is a new medicine, the result of a combination of the most powerful and most valuable of the natural forces of the body. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a new medicine, the result of a combination of the most powerful and most valuable of the natural forces of the body. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine.

THERAPION

is a new medicine, the result of a combination of the most powerful and most valuable of the natural forces of the body. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine. It is a medicine which is not cured by the ordinary means of medicine.

Sold by all Chemists.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 4th July, 200 cts. per S. Man.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

"Comed—Ham Ngau Yuk

"Roast—Shiu

"Bread—Ngau Lam

"Soup, Tong Yuk

"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

"Sirloin—Ngau Lau

"Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung

Bullock's Brains—Know..... per set

"Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each

"Comed—Ham Ngau Li..... 55

"Head—Ngau Tau

"Heart—Ngau Sum

"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

"Feet—Ngau Kook

"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

"Tail—Ngau Mei

"Liver—Ngau Con

"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... 7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kook..... set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai

"Leg—Yeung Poi

"Shoulder—Yeung Shao

Pigs' Chittling—Chi chong

"Brains—Chi Know..... per set

"Feet—Chi Kook

"Fry—Chi Chik

"Head—Chi Tau

"Heart—Chi Sum

"Kidneys—Chi Yiu

"Liver—Chi Koon

Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai

"Comed—Ham Chu Yuk

"Leg—Chu Poi

"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

Kook

"Heart—Yeung Sum

"Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

"Liver—Yeung Con

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

"Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

"Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chi

Qapong, Large, Small—Sin Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kau

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau

Fowls, Canton—Kai

"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Yo

Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Tu Chai

Partridge—Ohe Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

SHARK—SA YU

Sharks—Po Yu

Shrimps—Ha

Sausages—Lap Yu

Soles—Tat Sa Yu

Tench—Wan Yq

Turbot—Cho How Yu

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping

Ko

(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping

Ko

"Small—Hoi Tong

"Custard—Fan Lai Chi

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng

Heung Chiu

"(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu

Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lai

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	1/01
Do. demand	1/01 1/2
Do. 3 months sight	1/01 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1/01 1/2
Do. demand	1/01 1/2
Do. 3 months sight	1/01 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/01 1/2
Do. demand	1/01 1/2
Do. 3 months sight	1/01 1/2
India T.T.	1/01 1/2
Do. demand	1/01 1/2
Do. 3 months sight	1/01 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/01 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	1/01 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/01 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	1/01 1/2

Shipping

4 months sight L/C	1/01 1/2
6 months sight L/C	1/01 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/01 1/2
4 months sight France	1/01 1/2
6 months sight	1/01 1/2
4 months sight Germany	1/01 1/2
Bar Silver	1/01 1/2
Bank of England rate	1/01 1/2
Sovereign	1/01 1/2

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 4th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. coast of China, and risen moderately in E. Japan.
The depression, which is moving Eastwards, is situated over the Lower Yangtze.
Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.
Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.29 inches.
FORECAST:
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh to squally, showery.
2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, strong.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping

Arrivals
Tijlwoong, Dut. s.s., 3,065, N. van Wyck, 21st July, Java 27th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Pheumpanh, Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 21st July, Saigon 29th June, Gen.—Chinese.
Gudiana, Fr. s.s., 1,608, Veyia, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Gen.—M. M.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 4th July, Canton 30th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 30th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,535, A. G. Smith, 4th July, Canton 30th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Linao, Br. s.s., 1,430, C. G. Williams, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice.—B. & S.
Kwangtch, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 4th July, Haiphong 30th June, Gen.—Ch. S. N. Co.
Mahlid, Br. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.
Shoshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 999, I. Iguchi, 4th July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 3rd July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Cleverages at the Harbour Office.
Hinsang, for Haiphong.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kwangtch, for Canton.
Wakamiya Maru, for Moji.
Tijlwoong, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Shanghai.
Yuan Maru, for Moji.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Sungang, for Hoihow.
Amoy, for Hoihow.
Sakura Maru, for Sourabaya.
Tajima Maru, for Swatow.
Slam, for Singapore.
Solstad, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Gregory, for Amoy.
Oriol, for Guam.

Departures
July 4:
Siberia, for San Francisco.
Simwang, for Saigon.
Yokohama, for Haiphong.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Bismarck, for Java.
Sivara, for Haiphong.
Mejio, for Shanghai.
Kaitang, for Amoy.
Slam, for Singapore.
Wakamiya Maru, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived.
Per Tijlwoong, from Java—97 Chinese.
Per Gudiana, from Saigon—165 Chinese.
Per Pheumpanh, from Saigon—240 Chinese.

Passengers departed.
Per Rubi, for Manila—Messrs. J. Gettings, L. Seligman, Miss B. McElroy, Messrs. K. O. Mos. Torrey Cousins, T. C. Sherr, Chao Yeh, Lam Lim, Ching Shing, Sak Tam, C. A. Kopp, Capt. R. Lawler, Messrs. Chao Kuo, Li Ching Yung, Q. Inter-Ma, Ter Chan Sang Y, Yee, Tai, Lo San Luk and Ong Siang Hong.

Shipping Reports.
Sir Linn, from Haiphong, &c.—Fine weather with S.W. winds and very hot.

VESSELS IN PORT

Steamers
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, Franden, 2nd July, Haiphong 17th June, and Hoihow 1st July, Rice, Pigs and Cattle.—J. & Co.
Ankensteden, Br. s.s., 2,211, 26th June, Kuchino 20th June, Coal.—D. & Co. L.
China, Am. s.s., 1,186, D. E. Fries, 2nd July, San Francisco 2nd June, Honolulu 1st July, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 1st July, Nagasaki 1st July, and Manila 1st July, and Gen.—J. M. B. & S. Co.

Christian Bors, Nor. s.s., 2,778, E. Hill, 26th June, Moji via Kuchino 20th June, Coal.—Wallem & Co.

Courfield, Br. s.s., 4,897, J. Wiseman, 25th May, Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, I. Sakurai, 2nd July, Swatow 1st July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,567, J. Jenkins, 2nd June, Saigon 17th June, Rice and Gen.—Chinese.

Earl of Douglas, Br. s.s., 3,767, J. Jameson, 1st July, Port Kembla 20th June, Coal.—M. M.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malik, 28th June, Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Foehsing, Br. s.s., 1,411, E. Woolley, 27th June, Hongkong 21st June, Coal, Corks and Patent Fuel.—J. M. & Co.

Fumi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,569, Mori, 25th June, Balik Papan 16th June, Bulk Oil.—A. P. S. S. Co.

Gregory, Br. s.s., 2,961, S. H. Belson, 1st July, Calcutta 16th June, Penang 20th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co. L.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, R. Rossegard, 3rd July, Amoy 1st July, Oil.—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.

Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,976, J. W. Martin, 1st July, Chinwangtao 25th June, Ballast.—G. L. & Co.

Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,300, C. Rosiefsky, 27th June, Bangkok 20th June, and Hoihow 26th June, Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Korat, Ger. s.s., 1,200, W. Schmidt, 1st July, Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—M. & Co.

Lord Stanley, Br. s.s., 3,057, J. Cunningham, 27th June, Newcastle, N.W. via Manila 6th June, Coal.—A. K. & Co.

Machow, Ger. s.s., 996, R. G. Zollner, 30th July, Bangkok 20th June, and Swatow 29th June, and Wood.—B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 1,333, Chas. Austin, 3rd July, Seattle via Port and Swatow, and Shanghai 30th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, W. Davidson, 23rd June, Vancouver 28th May, and Shanghai 21st June, and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Montlake, Br. s.s., 1,737, F. W. Batten, 24th June, Fremantle 6th June, Sandalwood, Gilman & Co.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,165, J. Jones, 26th June, Saigon 21st June, Rice.—B. & Co.

Omsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, R. Cox, 14th June, Moji 7th June, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Oriel, Br. s.s., 2,020, G. Maddrell, 27th June, Moji (Japan) 21st June, Coal.—B. & Co.

Ihrannag, Ger. s.s., 1,003, F. V. Mangelsdorf, 2nd July, Bangkok 22nd June, and Kohsichang 26th June, Rice, Teakwood and Salt.—H. & S.

Providence, Ngr. s.s., 700, C. Cornelissen, 31st June, Bangkok 21st June, Rice.—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,145, H. Vaden, 3rd July, Hongkong 20th June, Coal.—S. W. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 3rd July, Wakamatsu (Japan) 26th June, Coal.—S. W. & Co.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, R. Petersen, 26th June, Bangkok 16th June, and Kohsichang 20th June, Rice and Salt.—B. & S.

Shibetsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,785, A. Sumi, 27th June, Moji 20th June, Coal.—O. S. K.

Skrumstad, Ngr. s.s., 360, P. M. O. Haem, 3rd July, Saigon 28th June, Rice.—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.

Sunlight, Br. s.s., 1,411, E. Woolley, 27th June, Hongkong 21st June, Coal, Corks and Patent Fuel.—J. M. & Co.

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Manila—Per Zebra, 17th July, to A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Tutuila—Per
Malle, 17th July, 11 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Tutuila—Per
Gedon, 17th July, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per
Kaitang, 17th July, 11 A.M.
Manila, Per Wilhelmshafen, Simsbach, Sydney,
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their exertions will be allowed to go unrewarded. We have said nothing regarding the contributory kind of the European community in this Colony, because we are of opinion that their response to the call for funds will be made manifest at the *de France* bazaar which opens on Friday next week.

WHY NOT THE GOVERNOR?

None will gainsay the meritorious character of the action of the Chinese coxswain and crew of the steam launch *Kam Shun* in proceeding to the rescue of the drowning passengers of the ill-fated *Phoenix*, when that vessel was wrecked near Cap-aux-Moules on the 8th of June last. The gallantry of the Chinese on that occasion was so marked that the Government felt bound to take official cognisance of the fact, and by the authority of His Excellency the Governor it was decided that gold medals should be struck in their honour and presented to them, in commemoration of their deed, and as a token to the crews of other native vessels that similar bravery in the future would be as fittingly recognized. All this is as it should be, for no one in this Colony, whose main interests are bound up with the sea, can tell when he may have recourse to the life-saving exertions of the native population. When the announcement was first made, it was stated that the presentation of the medals would take the form of a public ceremony, at which the modest heroes would be congratulated on their prowess, which was all the more worthy of being commended because it lacked the slightest suspicion of being actuated by any thing like self-interest or self-glorification. That decision was the more to be appreciated because it was in direct contradistinction to the usual hole-and-corner method of handing out a Bellini imitation of "The Merry Widow's" hat through the medium of a police officer, whose duty consisted of handing over the circular trophy and receiving a receipt in exchange. When the last batch of medallists came to receive their decorations, the presentation ceremony took place in the Legislative Council chamber, His Excellency the Governor performing the gracious and pleasant duty of making glad the hearts of the shy recipients. On the present occasion the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital were largely responsible for the movement which has led to a proposed recognition of the gallantry of the coxswain and crew of the *Kam Shun* and it was only right in these circumstances that the presentation ceremony should take place in the Hospital itself, and that it should be of a public character. So far so good, but it is to be feared that much of the *gloria* which would otherwise attach to the proceedings will be lost owing to the absence of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard from the function. It is stated that His Excellency was approached on the subject, but, owing to the pressure of official business, felt unable to acquiesce in the proposal that he should preside when the medals were being distributed and delegated the duty to his subordinate the Registrar-General. No doubt the Registrar-General is a most estimable person gifted with all the graces essential in one who essays to adorn the chief position at such a function, but he is not the Governor. He is not even representative of the European community, who are equally desirous of honouring these humble seamen as the Chinese themselves. Consequently the function will be robbed of much of the value and importance with which it would have been invested had His Excellency the Governor found it possible to spare the time necessary for the performance of such an exceptional and notable event as the presentation of medals for life-saving to Chinese launchmen. Perhaps if this point of view were brought to the attention of His Excellency the Governor he might reconsider his decision to delegate his prerogative to an official in the Government service, and recalling his first judgment, voice in person the sentiments of the Colony on the act which has won the praise of the European and Chinese communities. The Chinese are peculiarly sensitive to the nice distinction which marks the difference between reward presented by the Governor himself, and a gift handed over by a junior official who is regarded more in the light of a magistrate than a benefactor. If it were necessary the date of the presentation ceremony could be so arranged as to fit in with the necessities of His Excellency's official duties, so that all parties might be made happy for once in a while.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATION.

The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Japan Mail*—
"The boycott at Hongkong being still vigorous, the Governor of the Colony has issued a proclamation, strictly forbidding all meetings in connection with the boycott and all public discussions tending to promote or perpetuate it. It is very satisfactory to find his Excellency taking this course, for the measure will tend in some degree to mitigate the bitterness felt in Japan in connection with the attitude of foreign local merchants. That these latter have persistently fomented the boycott has been so repeatedly reported from China that the story has obtained universal credence in Japan, and has caused no little chagrin. It is justly felt that in a matter of this kind all nationalities should combine to discountenance a method of retaliation which, though to-day directed against Japan, may to-morrow be directed against Germany or England or any other Western Power, and was actually directed yesterday against America. The Japanese are not saying much about this phase of the business, but that they feel it keenly cannot be doubted by anyone who is in close touch with them, and for our own part we must say that such a method of competition refuses to be reconciled with any principle of fairness. The decided action of the Governor of Hongkong will therefore have a good effect." In the course of its criticism of the *Japan Mail's* extraordinary allegation, the *Kobe Chronicle* remarks—
"Note the basis on which this charge against British merchants is made."

The fomentation of the boycott against Japanese by merchants in Hongkong having been repeatedly reported from China, the story has obtained universal credence in Japan; consequently, being so repeatedly reported it must be true, and such a method of competition is strongly to be deprecated. That is to say, repeated statements in Japanese papers that a certain thing has occurred is a proof that it has really taken place. It is an extraordinary method of reasoning. Moreover, no such proclamation has been gazetted in Hongkong. The amount of confidence to be placed on those statements may be judged from the fact that in one Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were accused of assisting the boycott with a large sum of money, and the interesting information was added that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was a German firm. Unless with the deliberate object of stirring up strife, it is difficult to understand why the *Japan Mail* should go out of its way to use an alleged proclamation by the Governor of Hongkong, of which it approves, to make this unjustifiable attack on merchants here, thus encouraging the venacular journals to believe that the advice given by Japanese merchants in Kobe by Count Okuma—that advantage should be taken of Indian resentment to push the sale of Japanese goods—was, *mutatis mutandis*, being actually carried into effect in Hongkong by British merchants. The *Japan Chronicle* concludes its very impartial criticism thus—"It is fortunate that the *Japan Mail* is not published within the limits where extra-territoriality prevails; for we are not sure that the paragraph we have quoted would not be sufficient under a British Order in Council to prove a charge of exciting enmity between the subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the subjects of his Majesty the King of England."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th June.
The Chinese Minister to Paris has reported to the Waiwupu that the French Government maintains the firmness of its attitude in regard to its demands for reparation arising out of the Yunnan frontier incident.

OLD MONUMENTS.

PRESERVATION DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th June.
H.E. Chang Chih-tung has issued instructions to all the Provincial Authorities anent the desirability of securing the preservation of all old monuments.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

SHANGHAI AGENTS APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th June.
The Ministry of Posts and Communications has directed Ohow Kam Chang and Li Han Yan, president and vice-president respectively, of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, together with Chong Man Yin, director-general of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in Shanghai, to act as Government agents for the collection of shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DATE OF OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th June.
It is reported that, on the 24th inst., the Grand Councillors arrived at a decision in regard to the date for the establishment of a parliament for China.
Imperial sanction will be sought for the universal announcement, at an early date, of the period within which constitutional government will be granted within the Empire.

A HONGKONG BANK LOAN.

TO H.E. CHANG PIK.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th June.
The Ministry of Posts and Communications has borrowed one million taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry, signed the bond on the 24th inst.

AN EXPENSIVE GUEST.

COST OF THE LLAMA'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th June.
The Governor of Shaansi Province reports that the Llama is sojourning at the Ng-toi Hills.
It costs \$5,000 a day for provision and stores for him and his retinue.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEN TO BE GRANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th June.
At the meeting of the Grand Councillors on the 26th inst., to discuss the question of Constitutional Government, some Ministers were in favour of granting it within a period of five years while others agreed to ten.

All, however, were of the opinion that a parliament should be instituted.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALISATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th June.
Upon receipt of the telegram from the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Administration requesting the nationalisation scheme, the Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to offer a higher price for the shares in order to obviate further opposition.

Later.
The National Bank of China, in Shanghai, has been instructed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to start getting in shares in private ownership of the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

SUGAR.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 29th June.
It is proposed by the local authorities in Anhui province to increase the duty on sugar.
As, however, the sugar trade is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, a strong protest has been made against the proposal.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

EMPEROR DOWAGER IN CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 29th June.
On the 27th inst., their Majesties the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor had a long conference with their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai, Tsai Chuk and Luk Chung-nam (members of the Grand Council) on the subject of constitutional government.

RETRENCHMENT.

500 OFFICIALS DISCHARGED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 29th June.
The Governor of Hubei Province has instituted a retrenching campaign.
It is reported that more than 500 officials have been discharged from service.

WEST RIVER FLOOD.

PROVINCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO RELIEF FUND.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 30th June.
As the result of a communication despatched by His Excellency Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Canton, reporting the disastrous effects of the recent floods in the two Kwang provinces, the Central Government has taken prompt measures to provide relief for the sufferers.

Telegrams have been sent to the various Provincial Governments requesting them to raise funds immediately in order that the victims of the catastrophe may be relieved.

CHI A'S GOVERNMENT.

PROPOSED PARLIAMENT IN FIVE YEARS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 30th June.
T. E. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai and other members of the Grand Council at Peking held another conference on the subject of the proposed adoption of constitutional government by China.
The majority of the Grand Councillors agreed to grant it in five years.

CHINESE OPERATIONS ABROAD.

COST OF MAINTENANCE INCREASED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 30th June.
The Waiwupu recently memorialised the Throne on the subject of the cost of maintenance of Chinese Legations in foreign countries, and proposed that additional expenditure should be authorised in accordance with the dignity befitting the representatives of the Empire abroad.
In response, the Board of Revenue has sanctioned an increase in the expenditure to the extent of 30 per cent.

STRIKE AT NINGPO.

TRADER'S PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 30th June.
The trades people of Ningpo have gone on strike, it is reported, as a protest against the continued loss sustained by them owing to the diminution in the purchasing power of the copper cash.
[For some time there has been a plethora of subsidiary copper coins in Ningpo as the result of the enormous output of the Provincial Mints and much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the traders owing to the loss they sustain in the discounting of these coins. The strike referred to in the telegram is therefore, in all likelihood, the outcome of that feeling.—Ed. H.K.T.]

HEAT IN PEKING.

EMPEROR DOWAGER PROSTRATED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 1st July.
The heat in Peking is intense.
The Emperor's condition is worse in consequence.
It is reported that the Emperor Dowager is also prostrated by the heat.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CENSUS TAKEN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 1st July.
A census of Peking has been taken with a view of enforcing compulsory education.
If the scheme is successful, it will be extended to the other provinces.

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS.

BOARD OF CIVIL AFFAIRS IMPECUNIOUS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

The Board of Civil Affairs has run out of its funds.
Application has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for financial assistance.

RETRENCHMENT.

ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 1st July.
The Imperial Government has issued instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of all provinces that special efforts should be made to dispense with all unnecessary officials with a view to retrenchment.
Some time ago, Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong, sold a quantity of sugar to Messrs. Cheong Loong, a modern firm, which seemed to have had considerable dealings with Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong. Towards the end of the last Chinese New Year the Cheong Loong firm got into difficulties owing to the "slump" in the sugar market. They had a large contract with Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong, and could not take delivery, neither could they pay their debts. The Cheong Loong firm, Mr. Slade explained, was owned by two men—Woo Yiu Nam and Leung Tsin Pang. In February, the former partner absconded with all the firm's available cash and had not since been seen. His other partner, who was in Canton when this occurred, was notified of the affair by telegram, and he immediately came to Hongkong to straighten out matters. On arrival he found the Cheong Loong firm had been adjudged bankrupt. Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, quite rightly wanted to recover their money. They were owed \$2,000 for goods supplied, which did not include godown rent, etc. They had also 4,500 bags of sugar, valued at \$24,000, which the Cheong Loong firm had contracted to buy. Messrs. Reuter Brockmann's duty in the circumstances was to sell the stuff at the best price they could get and recover the difference. What they did, however, was to make representations through their Canton branch to the German Consul at Canton, alleging that the Cheong Loong firm, of Hongkong, owed them \$50,000, whereas they were not owed more than \$10,000, and further they represented that the plaintiff firm—the Kwong Hing Cheung firm—was liable for the Cheong Loong firm's debts, inasmuch as the plaintiff firm was a branch of the Cheong Loong firm. If they (Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong) had not done this they could not have got the German Consul to raise the suit.

PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

OPENING DATE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

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It is proposed to defer action until the tenth month of this year when, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Empress Dowager, the date will be universally proclaimed.

BOATMAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

FAMILY DISPUTE THE CAUSE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Because of a quarrel between himself and his wife, a boatman made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide yesterday.
The boatman and his wife were employed on board a boatboat which was then anchored in Shaohai Bay. At about six o'clock last evening there was a dispute between them, the result of which, which the wife alleged the husband had provoked, was that of temper, the boatman seized a knife and cut his throat three or four times. He fell to the deck unconscious and the third wife, who was in a serious condition, was removed to the hospital for treatment. Although the wife had been in a serious condition, she was not seriously injured.

CHINA AND SWEDEN.

COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

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An Imperial edict has been issued directing H. E. Yuan Fong, vice-president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the Treaty.

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A MATTER OF JURISDICTION.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AND ALLEGED LIBEL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

A very interesting case to the mercantile community was heard before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, last Monday. The case was that in which the Kwong Hing Cheung firm, of Canton, brought an action against Messrs. Reuter Brockmann and Company for libel, inasmuch as the defendants, their servants, and agents, from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the Chinese authorities at Canton, that certain of the partners of the Cheong Loong firm, of Hongkong, sugar merchants, were also partners in the plaintiff firm; and from further endeavouring to enforce payment by the plaintiff firm of a debt alleged to be due to the defendants by the Cheong Loong firm, by attachment of property belonging to the plaintiff firm in which they were interested. The plaintiff, therefore, claims the sum of \$10,000 damages for false representation and libel.

A special jury was empanelled to decide the issue. The jury consisted of Mr. F. Hough, (foreman), T. F. Hough, Richard Marten, J. A. Jupp, G. W. C. Pemberton, A. D. S. Couland and A. W. Becker.
Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff firm. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. H. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Deacon, were for the defendant firm.

At half-past ten o'clock the Court opened and immediately after that Mr. Slade proceeded to read the statement of claim—a voluminous document—which we append, in brief, below:
In the statement of claim plaintiffs stated they were silk merchants of Canton, and prior to March, 1907, or dates unknown to the plaintiffs, the defendants dealt with a firm in the Colony who were trading under the name of Cheong Loong firm, the two partners being Woo Yiu Nam and Leung Tsin Pang. This firm was adjudged bankrupt in 1907, and about the end of 1906, or beginning of 1907, the defendants sent a letter to the German Consul at Canton, what purported to be the accounts of monies owing to the defendants by the Cheong Loong firm, and also represented, through the German Consul to the Chinese authorities that Leung Lai Sang, Wong Hui Tung and Cheung Tsi Yuen, were partners in the Cheong Loong firm at Hongkong, and that the firm owed the defendants \$21,000.00 for goods consigned to be sold, and \$2,170.00 for godown rent, etc. The German Consul at the request and acting for and on behalf of the defendants illegally procured the Chinese authorities to issue a warrant for the arrest of the plaintiffs, and the property and premises of the Kwong Hing Cheung firm were seized by the Chinese authorities. To obtain the release of the premises and to save arrest they were compelled to give the Consul General an security of \$10,000. Plaintiffs claimed an injunction restraining the defendants from representing to the German Consul or to the Chinese authorities that they were partners in the Cheong Loong firm of Hongkong, and \$75,000 damages to be reduced to \$40,000 on the release of the security given to the Consul General.

In presenting the alleged facts of the case to the jury, Mr. Slade stated that the plaintiff firm—the Kwong Hing Cheung—did a large export business in raw silk and other such goods in Canton since 1893. They were successful to the Keen Cheung, which firm carried on business in Canton some ten or twelve years previously. The plaintiff firm dealt with nearly every firm in Canton, and had twelve partners at the time of the commencement of this action. Since then one of them had died, leaving only eleven partners at the present moment. The defendant firm did a business in the Colony and had also branches in Canton. Here Mr. Slade called the jury's attention to an alteration in the pleadings for the defence in which they originally stated that the Reuter Brockmann in Hongkong and the Reuter Brockmann in Canton were not the same, and that they did not know what each other was doing. This statement, Counsel stated, was given up now, and that the defence had admitted that fact.

Some time ago, Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong, sold a quantity of sugar to Messrs. Cheong Loong, a modern firm, which seemed to have had considerable dealings with Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong. Towards the end of the last Chinese New Year the Cheong Loong firm got into difficulties owing to the "slump" in the sugar market. They had a large contract with Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong, and could not take delivery, neither could they pay their debts. The Cheong Loong firm, Mr. Slade explained, was owned by two men—Woo Yiu Nam and Leung Tsin Pang. In February, the former partner absconded with all the firm's available cash and had not since been seen. His other partner, who was in Canton when this occurred, was notified of the affair by telegram, and he immediately came to Hongkong to straighten out matters. On arrival he found the Cheong Loong firm had been adjudged bankrupt. Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, quite rightly wanted to recover their money. They were owed \$2,000 for goods supplied, which did not include godown rent, etc. They had also 4,500 bags of sugar, valued at \$24,000, which the Cheong Loong firm had contracted to buy. Messrs. Reuter Brockmann's duty in the circumstances was to sell the stuff at the best price they could get and recover the difference. What they did, however, was to make representations through their Canton branch to the German Consul at Canton, alleging that the Cheong Loong firm, of Hongkong, owed them \$50,000, whereas they were not owed more than \$10,000, and further they represented that the plaintiff firm—the Kwong Hing Cheung firm—was liable for the Cheong Loong firm's debts, inasmuch as the plaintiff firm was a branch of the Cheong Loong firm. If they (Messrs. Reuter Brockmann, of Hongkong) had not done this they could not have got the German Consul to raise the suit.

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but when they returned the lot would attend. Before the partners were in a position to see the authorities plaintiff's silk store was seized. That was on the 15th March. Mr. Slade, at this stage, emphasised the point that the plaintiff firm and the Cheong Loong had no goods in common, and that any other statement was entirely a fiction of the defence.

Soon after plaintiff's firm was closed, went on Counsel, the people in charge proceeded to inquire the reason for the seizure. They went to one of their good customers—Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Company—and asked their assistance in the matter. In company with an assistant from the latter firm the German Consul was interviewed, and he stated that in order to obtain the release plaintiff must give security in the sum of \$40,000. Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Company stood guarantee; the premises were released, and these proceedings opened.

For the defence it was denied that the Cheong Loong firm was owned by Woo Yiu Nam and Leung Tsin Pang. They denied having sent letters to the German Consul General as complained of. Representations were made by certain German subjects in Canton, viz. Messrs. Reuter Brockmann and Company, to the effect that the plaintiffs were partners in the said firm and that the firm was indebted to the defendants in a sum exceeding \$50,000. The arrest was legally made with rights accorded by Treaty, and they submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction over the plaintiffs claim.

The case was adjourned.
At the Supreme Court, last Tuesday, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presiding, the hearing was continued. The case, which the Kwong Hing Cheung firm, of Canton, brought an action against Messrs. Reuter Brockmann and Company for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, and agents, from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the

THE "FAR EASTERN REVIEW"

HOME GOVERNMENTS AND CROWN COLONIES.

With the June issue of the *Far Eastern Review* begins the fifth volume of that admirable trade and engineering publication, which continues to maintain the high standard it set in the early days of its career. In the latest number, there is a wide range of articles including a description, with photographs, of the Royal State railways of Siam, the Hanyang iron and steel works, a glance at Szechwan, hydraulic gold mining in Burma and rubber cultivation. The leading editorial is entitled "Home governments and colonies," and it is specially concerned with the recent action of the British Government in deciding to wipe out the opium divans in Hongkong, without consulting the Legislative Council as to the probable results likely to flow from such drastic action. Speaking of the Crown Colonies, the writer in the *Review* trenchantly observes: "The government of these latter is generally marked by 'crass ignorance and less than no consideration for the wishes of the colonists by the Home Government. Recent events in Hongkong have roused the indignation of the British resident and merchants. It appears that, without warning, the Imperial government decided to wipe out the opium trade in the colony with regard to the economic losses sure to be involved and without consulting the people of Hongkong or even hinting its purpose. Had Hongkong been a city in central Russia the mandate could not have been more arbitrary." The proceedings at the Legislative Council when the question was taken up by Mr. Murray Stewart are summarized and the conclusion is: "Imperial despotism triumphed for the time. So far as the ability to turn the Home Government continues in its former attitude. There were a sufficient number of representatives of the home government at the meeting of the Council to smother any local expression, but the principle will not down." The article proceeds to deal with the resignation of Senhor Coutinho, the late Governor of Macao, quoting from the remarks which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and finally the conditions prevailing in the Philippines are discussed, an illuminating and most instructive article in every way. Another reference to Hongkong appears under the heading "Hongkong-Manila cattle trade," in connection with the recent report by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Shewan Tomes and Co., and Butterfield and Swire against the injury done to the export cattle trade of Hongkong by the stuffing and drenching of cattle at the Animal Depot. On this point the *Review* says: "In this connection it might be said that the Philippine Government has been expending millions of dollars in an ineffectual effort to stamp out rinderpest, and the unloading of imported cattle that are either sick and susceptible to disease as a result of the stuffing at Hongkong, did not serve to assist in making this campaign a success. This attitude on the part of the Philippine Government has so motive as the protection of Philippine stock, but there is every reason to believe that satisfactory regulations will be arranged for so that this trade may be encouraged. The action of the Hongkong authorities in promptly suppressing the stuffing process has made a most favourable impression and reflects credit upon the business firms who took the initiative." The *Review* is as discursive and interesting in other respects as ever and certainly cannot be ignored by those connected with the business life of the Far East.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

JAPANESE VETO MAINTAINED.

Tokio, June 24.
The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has presented to the Chinese Government the Japanese counter-statement on the Fakumen Railway, to which reference was made in many telegrams in the *North-China Daily News* of June 11. It points out that Japan does not obstruct the development of Chinese territory, and suggests that a line should be built connecting Fakumen with a point on the South Manchurian Railway.—N. C. D. News.

CHINESE BOAT PROCESSION IN SARAWAK.

Mr. Khoo Sian Tan, the Sarawak Opium Farmer, recently approached the Government on behalf of the Hokien Chinese Community for special permission to hold a public procession in the township of Kuching on the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month, says the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 16th June.

The arrangements for the procession are in the hands of a Committee of twelve members of the Hokien and Chinese Community of which Mr. Ong Tian Seng is President, and Messrs. Khoo Sian Tan and Khoo Siew Jin, the Opium Farmer, are specially importing from Penang the properties, etc. required in order to have everything on the grandest possible scale and make the procession the longest and most gorgeous of any that has yet been seen in Sarawak. The whole of the Hokien Chinese in the State in the procession which will take part in the procession will extend for over a quarter of a mile in length. The Government have promised to supply twelve police constables to guard the procession and keep order on the appointed days. On the 16th the Chinese hands which are to take part will march round the town. For the necessary preparations which have to be made two temporary attap sheds have been erected in the Main Bazaar opposite the shop houses of Messrs. Sze Aon and Chiu respectively. Two large buildings have also been put up opposite the Hokien Chinese Temple for *wuyang* performances from the 15th to 30th instant. On the evening of the 28th, the last of the three appointed days, at about 8 p.m. the procession will proceed to Padungan where the Chinese junk which forms the principal figure in the procession will be burnt.

The subscriptions which have been collected all over Sarawak amount, we are informed, to about \$25,000 and will be expended on this procession which is being organized for the benefit of the Community.

The Chinese traders solely hope that by this means the present depression of trade will cease. Since the falling off in prices of jungle and other produce some four years ago things have been getting worse and worse and they trust that after this the health and prosperity of Sarawak will improve by the help of Providence.

With regard to the proposed extension of the International Settlement at Shanghai, the Chinese officials and papers in Peking treat the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the recent London press trouble as a mere pretext for the foreign Ministers in Peking to gain required extension, the whole Peking district and the Sea Chinese market (known as *Wanchow* and *Pailien*) will eventually be annexed. The general opinion in North China is against the granting of the proposed extension.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING.

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 4th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:—
1.—4.00 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For China ponies subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908 and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Lys, 146 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Abstar, 152 lbs.
Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 154 lbs.
Mr. Medico's Sohrano Rose, 154 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathmore, 146 lbs.

2.—4.20 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored in the season will be counted on a scale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such a 1 lb. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 2nd prize: \$25. (Half-entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Brutton's Silverlake, 146 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 151 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym (late Homeward Bound) 146 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 156 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 151 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's Lancaster Rose, 151 lbs.
Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151 lbs.

3.—4.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China pony hawks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. 12 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Extra race fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. P. W. Goldring's Wildman.
Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad.
Mr. K. Laurence's Chicane.
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Boudan (late Forfar).
Mr. E. G. Morrell's Kirkcubright.
Mr. P. R. Wolff's Esperanto.

4.—5.00 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies in the Gymkhana Stakes at either of the first two Gymkhana meetings this season barred. Previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Extra race fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Brutton's Nymph, 151 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Kingston 155 lbs.
Mr. W. C. Clarke's Gamcock (late Camphor Tree) 149 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree 155 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym 161 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's Sidler 154 lbs.
Mr. W. J. Webb-Bowen's Sahib 155 lbs.

5.—5.20 p.m.—DESPATCH RACE.—Hongkong Mounted Troop, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, For a side. First competitor on each side starts with a despatch to be handed him at starting post, rides half a mile, stops and hands same to second competitor, who rides similar distance and hands same to 3rd competitor and so on to 4th competitor on each side, who must weigh in over 12 stone; other competitors, catch weights; any China ponies. The first of the two final competitors to hand his despatch to judge at winning post to win competition for his side. Despatch dropped must be picked up by competitors. Each competitor must be unmounted when receiving despatch. Mr. F. B. Deacon, has kindly presented four prizes for the winning team.

Troop Team.
Trooper W. S. Dupree.
" C. G. Mackie.
" R. F. C. Master.

Gymkhana Club Team.
The Hon. Mr. F. H. May.
Mr. H. F. Hickman.
" G. K. H. Brutton.
" H. E. Large.

6.—6.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908 and non-winning ponies in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Extra race fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

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Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 154 lbs.
Mr. Medico's Sohrano Rose, 154 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathmore, 146 lbs.

7.—6.20 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Extra race fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 155 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 155 lbs.

Mr. Brutton's Silverlake, 146 lbs.
Mr. W. C. Clarke's Gamcock (late Camphor Tree) 149 lbs.
Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.
Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 156 lbs.
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PROGRESS OF SINGAPORE.

Singapore, the gateway of the Orient, is a remarkable instance of the progress derived by the efforts of the British administration. In the year 1822, there were but 220 sailing vessels entered, with a capacity of 130,000 tons, the figures for 1907 total 10,000 vessels entered of a tonnage of 14,468,288. Singapore lies at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, and in point of tonnage entering the port is now the seventh largest in the world. It has a most magnificent harbour and a large amount of money is being expended to afford shelter anchorage to vessels. The colony is very fertile and rich in ores, while there are no serious floods, seismic disturbance or epidemics as in other Eastern ports. The progress of the Federated Malay States is all continuous, the country being extensively developed, railways are being constructed, new tin mines opened, while owing to the great European demand for rubber, plantations are being laid out on a most extensive scale. Being a free port, the colony has no customs duties, and the Malacca Straits, the colony will doubtless always remain a great shipping port, as it practically controls the door to China and Japan. The latest shipping statistics are for the year 1906, and a comparison of British and foreign tonnage entering the ports shows the great extent to which Japanese competition has entered since the cessation of hostilities with Russia. The total number of vessels entering the port in 1906 was 10,000, as compared with 10,872 in 1905, while the tonnage was 14,468,288 tons, an increase of 749,974 tons. In 1906, however, there is a decrease in British shipping as compared with 1905 of 253,482 tons, the next largest decrease being America, viz. 42,905 tons. Japanese tonnage gained 24,752 tons, and Russia 14,338 tons. German tonnage increased by 70,599 tons, Dutch 62,190 tons, French 30,403 tons, Norwegian and Swedish 18,000 tons, Austria 12,882 tons and Spanish 95,567 tons. The taking over of the Tanjong Pagar Docks by the home Government has directed a good deal of attention to Singapore. The premises of the company formed in 1865 have a space wharf affording berths for a large number of vessels above time with sufficient water alongside for ships of the heaviest draught, and are protected by a breakwater from the strength of tide. The large capacity of the wharf is 20,000 tons. There are two quays, docks and the Victoria Dock, fitted with modern appliances. The earning power of the Board controlling the docks has shown a steady increase since the taking over of the concern, and considerable attention has been given to the subject of extension works. The Government of the Straits Settlements has also in hand the construction of a basin of 270 acres and a quay of nearly a mile in length for the accommodation of steamers, the whole extension involving an expenditure of over two million pounds. The great harbour scheme, which has been a subject of discussion for some time, is estimated to cost about one and a half million pounds; the Government having commenced work on the reclamation of a large area in front of the present sea wall. The direct trade of Singapore with South Wales is very light, and with the growing importance of the Straits Settlements, it is probable that a greater demand will ensue for Welsh coals owing to the fact that Singapore is in a zone where native coals would naturally predominate, having regard to the low freight rates compared with the high cost of transportation from South Wales. A fair quantity of coal, however, is annually despatched to Singapore from Cardiff, a good proportion of which is on Admiralty account. The following table shows the actual quantity of the coal despatched to Singapore from Cardiff during the past three years:—

Year. Tons.
1907 57,735
1906 88,431
1905 43,026

The progress of Singapore, as gathered from the latest shipping statistics we have given above, is very great, and Singapore as the gateway of the vast Orient will undoubtedly loom more largely in the future as the exploitation of the tropics proceeds.—*Cardiff Journal of Commerce*, March 24.

AN INGENUOUS ROBBERY.
THE "DEVIL" IN THE CLOCK!
A most ingenious robbery was perpetrated a couple of nights ago at Ban Kue near San Sam says the *Siam Free Press*. This locality is inhabited by many rich Malay families, and consequently became a mark for robber attacks. A few days ago a house was selected for the first visit, and towards the small hours of the early morning the old "patriarch" of the stammering family thought he heard a noise down stairs. He listened again, and assured himself that he heard a noise, and so he cautiously proceeded to the parlour from whence the sounds came. In the compartment stood an ancient time-keeper, the "Grand Father's Clock," type, that stood ninety years on the floor. He opened the door and found a lamp in his hand, and he then proceeded to look at the clock, and to his great surprise, found that it had "stopped short," a thing it had not done for years. Fearing he might be labouring under an optical delusion, the old fellow rubbed his eyes again and approached closer, bringing the light almost in touch with the face of the clock. This time there was no mistake. The clock had stopped, and so he tried to open the pendulum swinging. He then proceeded to open the pendulum of the great clock, when with a cry of terror he dropped the light and rushed out calling on the neighbours and crying that the devil or *phai* had taken possession of his clock; that he saw him with his own eyes and heard his horrible apocalyptic voice. The family and the neighbours gathered together and got more lights and proceeded to the spot fully armed and determined to seize his sacred majesty by hook or crook, but on their approach they found that the clock's door was all open and that nothing worse looking than the motionless pendulum was to be seen. On further search it was discovered that a lot of valuable silver articles, which had been the pride of the family for generations had disappeared.

It was too late then to unravel the mystery, and the clock now stands the innocent victim of the clever and cunning thief who stole the silver and gold articles.

Two night-watchmen, who were arrested early last Tuesday morning at Yabchi, for having their possession in a room at Yabchi, which was later proved to have been stolen from a house at Yabchi, were taken to the Police Station and committed to the Prison.

REPAIRING A SHIP.

CAPTAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR WORK DONE.

ON BOARD.

Mr. Justice Gumperts gave his reserved decision last Tuesday morning in the case in which the master of the steamship *Progress*—Captain Thomas Schjerve—was sued in the Supreme Court, last Monday, by Wm. Wong, an engineer, of 127 and 129 Second Street, West Point, to recover the sum of \$320, money due for work done and material supplied.

In this matter it will be remembered the plaintiff was called on board the *Progress* to do certain work. When this was completed he presented his bill to the captain, who refused to pay, sending him to the charterers, who denied responsibility, and plaintiff was referred back to the captain, but he got no satisfaction. Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, who appeared for the defendant, argued that the captain could not be held liable as plaintiff was ordered to do the work by the charterers. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, for the plaintiff, was of opinion that the defendant was responsible. The evidence showed that an agreement was entered between captain and contractor. There was no evidence to show otherwise. The captain was looked at as the principal. He was the person who was given power by the charterers to order the work to be done. Mr. Gumperts said he was of opinion the captain was liable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

THE UNREST IN YUNNAN.

IMPERIAL DOUBTS.

A Peking letter states that when the Empress Dowager read Victory Hsiang's telegram of the 23rd inst. reporting the restoration of order in Yunnan and the disposal of the anti-boarchist insurgents, her Majesty received the news with some doubts as to the accuracy of the Viceregal report. These were, however, laid at rest, for the time being, by the strenuous protestations of Prince Ching who declared that Victory Hsiang would not dare to mislead her Majesty. About a week ago a dispatch was received from Yunnan to the effect that the anti-boarchist forces were scattered and that the insurgents on the Yunnan-Tungking borders were causing much trouble to the authorities. This report once more aroused the Imperial doubts and suspicions, and a sharp Recript was at once sent to Victory Hsiang ordering him to explain himself and to delay no longer in clearing the province once and for all of the pests. In reply a joint telegram in the names of Victory Hsiang and Governor Chang Hsiang-chi of Kwang-tung informed the Throne of Sun Yat-sen's escape to Europe (already noted in this column) which showed that the back of the insurrection had been actually broken. We now understand that instructions have since been sent to Victory Hsiang to distribute a large sum of money from the Yunnan treasury, amongst the inhabitants of the districts that suffered from the recent insurrection.—N. C. D. News.

Parade.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst.
The examination for the above class will be held on Tuesday, 7th July, 1908.

Parade.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd July, 1908, for 15 p.m. O.F. gun drill. Sergt. Stanford will attend.

A shoot for the Engineer Company will take place at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 5th July, 1908, for the above cup commencing at 9 a.m.

Amputation must be procured from Volunteer Headquarters (which will be supplied free by the O.C. Engineer Company) before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th July, 1908.

The undermentioned N.C.O.'s and men passed a satisfactory examination in First Aid to the Wounded, on the 4th June, 1908, and have been awarded certificates accordingly. Sergt. F. O. Day, Corp. A. E. Wright, Gunner P. L. McPherson, Gunner T. Loff, B. E. Fielder, E. Hope, and P. Jack.

JOINED.
Mr. R. J. Brown joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1022, and posted to the Infantry Company.

Mr. C. Somers joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1023, and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. J. D. Campbell joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1024, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. A. Charlton joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1025, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. L. E. Lammer joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1026, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. F. J. Rowley joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1017, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. C. Piquet joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1028, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. A. A. Claxton joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1029, and posted to the No. 1 Company, H.K.V.A.

Mr. W. W. Jones joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1030, and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. J. Osborne joined the Corps on the 20th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1031, and posted to the Infantry Company.

RESIGNED.
Gunner E. W. H. James is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 3rd June, 1908.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Standard Life Assurance Company, of Edinburgh, for which Messrs. Dodwell & Co. are the local agents, the past year has been very successful. During the year 4,943 new policies were issued insuring the large sum of £2,234,106. Of that sum £235,216 were insured with other offices at a premium of £7,950. Consequently the net new insurances were over two millions sterling and added £7,950 to the premium income. Then £424,474 was received in consideration of annuities granted, and £506,121 in interest and dividends. The total premium revenue, after allowing for re-insurance, came to £2,007,451, bringing the gross receipts for the twelve months to over one-and-a-half millions sterling. The claims by deaths, including *wuyang* additions, came to £793,000, and by survivorship £154,553. £2,000,000 was paid in the form of annuities, and a little over £188,700 and the funds in hand were increased by £2,150,150, now standing at £2,000,000. An accordingly satisfactory rate of interest was earned, viz. 4.5 per cent. At the same time it is stated that the management of the company is very successful.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall, Library and Museum, for the week ending the 31st June, 1908:—
Non-Chinese 1,151
Chinese 1,151

JAPANESE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

STEAMER.

LAUNCH AT NAGASAKI.

In brilliant sunshine, and punctually at the hour appointed, the first steamer of the Imperial Japanese Volunteer Fleet was launched from the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works on the 6th ultimo. The ceremony, says the *Nagasaki Press*, partook of a national character, invitations having been issued to the members of the Fleet Association throughout the Empire. His High Admiral Prince Arima, Governor of the Fleet Association, was unable to be present, but sent an aide-de-camp, Commander Nunome, to represent him. Prior to the launch, Commander Nunome read an address from Prince Arima, which was responded to by Mr. Marutsu, General Manager of the Dockyard. He then cut the cord, and almost immediately the vessel slid gracefully down the ways, the bottle of wine being broken over her bow, as she started. The vessel, which has a very smart appearance, was decorated with evergreens and flags. As she entered the water the usual *band* was given and the Sasebo Naval Band played a selection of music.

The keel of the *Sakura-maru* was laid down on August 2nd, 1907; it is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea within twelve months from that time. Her first voyage will be around the coast of Japan, in order to give the subscribers to the Volunteer Fleet an opportunity to inspect her; the cruise should also prove a valuable advertisement for the home ship-building industry. She will then be turned over to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and be placed in the Formosan service.

The dimensions, etc., of the vessel are as follows:—
Length, 335 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 31.6 feet; draught, 17 feet; tonnage, gross 3,200 tons; displacement, 3,880 tons; horsepower, 8,500; speed, 21 knots; coal storage capacity, 600 tons; Engines, Parsons' triple shaft steam turbines.

Being intended for service in war-time as a cruiser, the *Sakura-maru* will carry two 6-inch and six 12-pounder guns. Every care has been taken in construction to fit the vessel for warfare, the steam turbines being protected by coal bunkers below the water line. The system of water-tight compartments was so selected with a view to minimizing war risks.

The steamer has been built under the special supervision of Dr. Sakurai and Dr. Shio, of the Imperial Navy. Dr. Sakurai visited Formosa last year in order to ascertain the requirements necessary for the climatic conditions under which the vessel will be employed.

As the vessel is primarily intended for naval service, no money will be wasted on undue decoration of the interior, but comfortable accommodation will be provided for four special first-class, 28 ordinary first-class, 42 second-class, and 450 steerage passengers. A drawing-room and a lounge are also provided for the special first-class passengers. The peculiar necessities of the Formosan service have been kept in view throughout the construction of the vessel, especially with regard to the sanitary fittings.

A surgery, a dispensary, and two isolation hospitals will doubtless be as serviceable for the vessel in her mercantile capacity as in war-time.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the slackness with which opium is suppressed by the provincial authorities, the Imperial Commissioners of Opium Prohibition are about to appoint a number of officials whose duties shall be to visit the different provinces and to ascertain the local conditions relating to the prohibition of opium.

As for the manner of suppressing opium-smoking among the Metropolitan officials, the Commissioner has recently the heads of the various Ministries and Yamen to make out a list of opium-smoking officials under them within ten days. The Commissioners will then compel the smokers to go through the opium cure offered by the Imperial Anti-opium Bureau.—N. C. D. News.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Board of Education has issued ten regulations governing educational matters throughout the whole Empire. They are as follows:—

(1)—That in every district a Bureau shall be established to encourage the study in open colleges and students to attend same.

(2)—Every capital city must have at least one hundred primary schools and a minimum of five thousand students.

(3)—All prefectures and districts must have at least forty schools and a minimum of two thousand students.

(4)—Every village must have one primary school, and a minimum of forty students. Hamlets shall combine to form a similar classification.

(5)—Every child at the age of seven years shall be compelled to attend school.

(6)—Any official succeeding in persuading gentry to found schools shall be rewarded.

(7)—The parents of any child, of seven years of age or over, shall be held responsible for the attendance at school of such child and will be punished in the event of its failure to attend.

(8)—The officials in charge of the above mentioned Bureau, who are successful in carrying out the regulations, will be rewarded.

(9)—All prefects and magistrates who fail to obtain the stipulated number of schools and students in their respective districts will be punished.

(10)—The Commissioner of Education in each of the Provinces shall make a thorough investigation in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and shall report thereon. Two years shall be allowed for the carrying out of this work.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the five highest scores in the competitions on Saturday and Sunday:—

BERKLEY CUP.
J. C. Gow 61 scr.—60
A. Jenkins 58 scr.—57
R. Baker 54 scr.—51
H. Hutchings 41+14=55
J. Olson 33+20=53

J. C. Gow 63 scr.—61
B. Branch 47+16=63
A. R. Lowe 38+24=62
A. Jenkins 58 scr.—57
L. Gibbs 36+20=56

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CORRESPONDENCE.

AMUSEMENTS WANTED.

COMMON SENSE.

THE INFORMER.

THE INFORMER.

St.—Why not hire someone to provide amusements for the town? I am told there are two old professionals here who know the work—and who gave an excellent performance for Empire Day judging by Press reports. Engage Miss Horse, pay a weekly sum, leave the worry of programme to her. Let the mass pay expenses.

All talk is like theory—unless based on solid practice.—Yours faithfully.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

THE INFORMER.

THE INFORMER.

THE INFORMER.

THE INFORMER.

THE INFORMER.

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THE INFORMER.

THE INFORMER.

Widows and Orphans Fund.

GOVERNMENT'S ARBITRARY ACTION.

PETITION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

With the Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council last Thursday, to provide for the transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund and of the management and control of the pensions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto, there was laid before the Council a series of correspondence which passed between the Colonial Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We cannot do more in the present issue than reproduce the "sessional paper," as it was presented to the Legislative Assembly. Repeated reference has been made, during the past three years, in the editorial columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, to the proposal by Government to transfer the funds to the general revenue of the Colony. On each occasion we combated the proposal as an arbitrary and inequitable one. Our last reference to the subject was made in a lengthy leading article on the 24th April, when we stated: "So keen have been the efforts of the Government to sweep the Fund out of existence that it is practically certain a further and more drastic attempt will be made at no distant date to secure possession of the Fund and to swallow up the credit balance and the contributions." It is a known fact that the Government are hard pushed to find the revenue to meet the current and necessary expenditure of the Colony, and there is no reason to suppose that the end of all financial difficulties is far from being in sight. Indeed, the probability is that we are only on the outer rim of the vortex and have still to experience the real peril of the financial whirl. Be that as it may, the Government look with a hungry eye on this ever-expanding balance, and it is not beyond reason to believe that the Secretary of State for the Colonies watches the Fund with a wolfish glare. For that reason, it is to be expected that another effort will be made to secure the \$318,000 and to administer the scheme through the ordinary official channel, without the distinction of separate identity. Should that attempt be made, we may be certain that it will be carried to a successful conclusion and that the Widows and Orphans' Fund, as a Fund will become a thing of the past. The attempt we referred to in April has now become made. The following correspondence, appearing in detail the Government's efforts at securing the absorption of the fund:

Downing Street,
16th January, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 280 of the 15th of November forwarding for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure transcripts of an Ordinance to amend the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The pension system of the Colonies—like that of this country—require, speaking generally, no contribution from the officer towards the fund which would enable him to provide for his widow or children after his death. To prevent the possibility of widows and orphans of deceased colonial officials being left destitute through the omission or liability of the latter to make proper provision for them, funds were established—during the eighties and early nineties—in Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana; and a permanent official was appointed to contribute a percentage of his salaries to the fund. The Government made in effect a large contribution to the fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent on the monies belonging to the fund which were deposited with it. Pensions were paid to widows or orphans of contributors according to pension tables prepared by actuaries based upon the best mortality statistics available.

Early in the present century it became apparent that the fund system, though necessary to enable the pension system to be started, was not altogether satisfactory, and the policy of successive secretaries of state recently has been to get the Colonial Governments to take over the funds and to guarantee the pensions in return for the 4 per cent contributions. This has been done in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Jamaica and Trinidad. The Government of British Guiana took over the fund (which was not solvent) but decided to make all new officers insure their lives instead of contributing towards widows' and orphans' pensions. How far this arrangement will prove a success time will show, but its advantages hardly appear to outweigh those of the pension system. In Mauritius a decision on the matter has been deferred pending the result of an actuarial investigation of the fund. In Ceylon, where the fund was more or less solvent, the Government and in a prosperous condition many members of the service, chiefly through a misapprehension of the reasons for, and the effect of, the Government taking over the fund, objected to the measure, and it was finally decided that the fund should be continued so far as existing officers were concerned, but that new officers should not contribute to the fund, the Government instead receiving their contributions and paying the pensions on their widows, thus allowing the fund gradually to die out for want of new members.

4. The proposal that the Government should take over the fund was first placed before the Hongkong Government by the Secretary of State in July, 1902, and in February 1903 your predecessor wrote stating that the Executive Council and the directors of the fund unanimously agreed to the adoption of that course. Correspondence followed, mainly as to whether the pension tables recently introduced in Ceylon might properly be adopted in Hongkong when the fund was taken over—but in April, 1905, Mr. Lytton forwarded a draft of an ordinance to effect the transfer of the fund and asked that it might be introduced as soon as convenient, and in May 1906, I suggested that certain amendments should be made in the Hongkong law so as to bring it into conformity with the more liberal system which prevails in some other colonies as regards the treatment of bachelors and widows without pensionable children, and thus to remedy the system under which such officers were mulcted for the benefit of their married brother officers.

5. The ordinance now before me authorizes the adoption of the new Ceylon pension tables and confers upon bachelors and widows without pensionable children the benefit just alluded to, but omits altogether the provisions for the Government taking over the fund and guaranteeing the pensions in view of which the other changes were sanctioned. In explanation of this change of policy I am informed that a small committee under the chairmanship of the Attorney General had recommended to Government that it was the unanimous desire of the contributors that the proposed transfer of the fund should not be accompanied by the Government taking over the fund and the Revenue Council concentrated its advice against the transfer to which they had

previously unanimously agreed—and that you thereupon decided to take no further steps in the matter, but simply to enact the other amendments under consideration. I do not understand why this course was taken without previous reference to me, and as I have not been furnished with any explanation as to the nature of the reasons which led the members of the service to object to the transfer of the fund, I am naturally in a somewhat difficult position in dealing with the matter. In the circumstances I can only give my reasons for pressing the proposal stating that if in Hongkong the object was to be similar to those which have been brought forward in other colonies such explanations may serve to remove the misapprehensions upon which the objections are based.

6. The Hongkong Widows and Orphans' Fund was started in 1891. For the calculation of pensions under the system then established three kinds of particulars are required. There must be first the code of rules governing the general constitution of the system, such as that each member shall contribute 4 per cent of his salary or pension for a certain number of years that Government will pay a given rate of interest upon the balances; that widows' pensions are to cease on re-marriage, and so on. Secondly, it is necessary to have a table of mortality showing at what ages the contributors and pensioners will die if an average is taken of a large number of individuals. Lastly, from the mortality table and the rules there are deduced by actuarial methods the rates of pension which can properly be paid to the widows or orphans of contributors to the fund, and these pension rates are embodied in pension tables from which, given the amount of contribution and the respective ages of husband and wife, the pension of any individual beneficiary can be ascertained by a more or less simple arithmetical calculation.

The accuracy of the pension tables thus depends upon two factors, first the closeness of the approximation of the mortality experience to that assumed in the mortality table adopted, and secondly the accuracy of the actuarial process by which the pension tables are deduced from the mortality table and the rules of the fund. It may, I think, be assumed that the state of actual science is such that the latter factor may be neglected as a source of error, whereas actuaries of high standing like Messrs. Young and Ryan are employed. For practical purposes, therefore, the accuracy of the pension tables depends on how closely the mortality experienced by the fund approximates to that embodied in the table of mortality.

8. When the Hongkong Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund was founded, there were hardly any precise data of the mortality experience of the contributors, and their wives in tropical colonies, and the Northampton table of mortality was accordingly used as the most satisfactory basis then available. Similar funds have, however, been established in several other colonies as mentioned above, and during the last twenty years statistics of the mortality experienced of those funds have become available and a table of mortality has recently been framed after an examination of the data furnished by Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Straits Settlements. My report on the subject was enclosed in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 447 of the 17th of December, 1903; you will observe from it that the actual number of deaths was compared with the number allowed for by the Barbados Mutual Table; which was considered to afford a good standard for the measurement of the rate of mortality prevailing among a body of persons residing in a tropical climate but otherwise favourably situated; and the result was that the ratio of the actual number of deaths to the number allowed for, was 69 among Asiatics and Eurasians, and 70 among Europeans in Ceylon, 66 in Jamaica, 90 in the Straits Settlements, and 106 in Trinidad. The actuaries accordingly framed a table on the combined Ceylon and Jamaica experience and recommended the adoption for the Straits Settlements and Trinidad of the Barbados mutual mortality table and of pension tables framed on it.

9. In this investigation the statistics of the Hongkong fund were after careful comparison rejected as being too scanty to furnish any indication of the probable future experience of that fund, and the great difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with so small an institution had previously been emphasized in Mr. Young's report on the valuation of the Fund as it existed on the 31st of December, 1900.

10. That valuation, which was of course based on the old pension tables, after making allowance as far as possible for the peculiar character of the experience of the fund, showed that the gross liabilities of the fund then amounted to \$233,377 and the surplus to \$10,275 54 or that the surplus was between 4 and 5 per cent of the liabilities. In the case of the valuation of the Straits Settlements fund (also as on the 31st of December, 1900) the surplus disclosed was a little under 10 per cent of the gross liabilities (the same pension tables being used) so that the Straits fund was found to be in a rather better position than the Hongkong fund. But as I have stated in paragraph 8, the mortality experience of the Straits Settlements was 90 as compared with 66 in Jamaica and 69 in Ceylon. In the adoption of the pension tables framed upon the more favourable mortality experience of Jamaica and Ceylon, the service of the Straits Settlements has, as you will see, been treated liberally, and as far as the small size of the Hongkong fund allows a definite opinion to be expressed, the position of that fund is not as good as that of the Ceylon fund. It is, in fact, the adoption of the Hongkong fund would also be quite as liberal a measure as in the Straits Settlements. It is, however, very desirable that the pension rates in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States should be the same, especially as for some purposes the three administrations are managed by a joint service, and, after a somewhat rough actuarial examination of the effect on the revenue of the fund of adopting the Ceylon tables, my predecessor came to the conclusion that, while not completely clearing up the question, this examination was sufficient to justify their adoption in the event of the Hongkong Government taking over the fund. But the actuaries have never committed themselves to recommending the adoption of the Ceylon tables in the case of the Hongkong fund not being taken over, and the same applies to the convensions to bachelors and widows without pensionable children. It must be borne in mind, that if the fund is not taken over by the Government, it would only be possible to sanction the adoption of such revised tables as the actuaries might definitely recommend as suitable for the circumstances of Hongkong.

11. I will now proceed to explain the reasons for the abolition of the fund. By this course the interests of members of the fund are in no way injured. The Government binds itself to pay pensions according to pension tables most recently introduced in the Straits Settlements in those tables are based on the assumption that compound interest at 6 per cent is, and will continue to be, paid by the Government. The only advantage which Government obtains is that it is relieved from the necessity (inherent in the old system of these funds) of contributing 6 per cent compound interest on surplus should such exist.

which had the effect of continuously increasing the surplus and of throwing on the Government a larger burden than was reasonable or necessary. On the other hand, if there were at any time a deficit, the fund system would tend to increase that deficit, since the Government contribution would then be calculated on a balance smaller than that needed to meet the future liabilities of the fund; and the Government contribution would therefore be less than the amount required to maintain an equilibrium between the assets and liabilities. Thus the normal condition of the fund was the one of more or less constant equilibrium, and this satisfactory condition would be maintained through the small size of the Hongkong fund.

12. Besides those indicated above, the policy recommended has other advantages. The necessity for periodic costly and troublesome valuations is avoided. Moreover, the experience of other colonies has shown that where distinct funds with separate accounts exist it is difficult to satisfy the members, who when the assets of the fund have reached a considerable figure are apt to think that the pension can be considerably increased or the deficit, as has occurred in some colonies, hardship and dissatisfaction are liable to be caused by the reductions which would necessarily follow. It is therefore much more satisfactory for all parties that the Government should take the responsibility and guarantee pensions which will not be liable to either increase or decrease, and there is I think sufficient reason for being satisfied that the pension which the new Ceylon tables will provide will be more than fair to the contributors and recipients, and on the other hand not throw an unreasonable burden on the Government.

13. If this course is adopted any surplus which may be disclosed by the valuation which would be made would be devoted wholly to the benefit of members of the fund in the shape of increases to the prospective pensions of the widows and orphans of the contributors to the fund at the time of their death, and former contributors who had ceased to contribute on attaining the age of 65 or on leaving the service, as well as of increases to the existing pensions of the widows and orphans of those who have died since the 31st of December, 1900—the date of the last valuation—in such shares and proportions as shall be recommended by the actuaries. Whether the members of the fund have any legal claim under the original ordinance to participate in the surplus or indeed in any part of such surplus will be the matter of argument. It was, however, recognised that if the Government took over the fund it was desirable that the contributors should not feel that they had a grievance in being deprived of the surplus (if any) and my predecessor agreed that the whole of it should be assigned to them, so the question as to their legal rights is somewhat academic. I would however point out that, if the fund is not taken over, it is practically certain that the actuaries will not recommend the whole of the surplus which a valuation might disclose, but a substantial portion, such as one quarter, as in the case of Ceylon, have to be retained, in order to form a reserve against possible adverse fluctuations in the future.

14. For the reasons which I have given above I must ask that this matter may be reconsidered, and that Hongkong may be brought into line with the neighbouring administrations of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. In order to leave the field clear for further consideration of the matter and because without a further Report from the Actuaries I am unable to sanction the adoption of the Tables attached to the Ordinance while the fund is continued, I have felt it necessary to advise His Majesty to exercise his powers of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 17 of 1906 and it is disallowed accordingly. I inform you of the disallowance in my telegram of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. LOIN.
Governor.
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Government House,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January on the subject of the Ordinance to amend the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The only explanation I can offer of the fact that in 1903 the directors of the fund and the Executive Council agreed to the proposal that the fund should be taken over by the Government, is that neither the then chairman of the fund nor any member of the Executive Council was a contributor. None of the four directors who were contributors raised at the time any objection to the transfer, and this being so, the chairman and the Executive Council concluded that there was no opposition to the proposal on the part of the contributors who do not appear to have given the matter detailed consideration. A year, however, later, when the Hongkong Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund was included as a revenue account before the Legislative Council the unofficial members, as has been explained in Sir M. Nathan's despatches No. 243 of the 6th of October, 1905, and No. 285 of the 15th of November last, objected to the inclusion of the fund. A reference to the reports of the meetings of the Council forwarded with the first of these despatches will place Your Lordship in possession of the facts. The proposal was then dropped, and the fund was continued by Messrs R. Stewart and G. Stewart who had been deputed by the unofficial members of Council to review and criticize the Budget for the current year.

4. Prior to the meeting of the Legislative Council referred to, Sir M. Nathan had received representations against the transfer from contributors to the fund and he, therefore, decided not to introduce the Bill to amend the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance until these representations had been put into definite shape by a small committee of civil servants constituted for the purpose. I now enclose copy of the report of the committee. The figures and definite expression of opinion promised in the 7th paragraph of the report have not been received for the reason, as I understand, that as Sir M. Nathan was opposed to the scheme of compulsory insurance, the contributors who favoured such a scheme did not consider it worth while further to pursue the subject.

5. Upon receipt of Your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgment, it was with its enclosures printed and circulated among all the contributors to the fund. A meeting of representatives from each department and of the directors of the fund, was subsequently held at the Government House, and was presided over by Mr. A. M. Thomson who is, as advocate of the transfer of the fund to the Government, explained the purpose of Your Lordship's despatch, and the question was fully discussed. But the great majority of the contributors, and all of the directors, except the chairman, were opposed to the transfer of the fund.

6. I now enclose copy of a memorandum in which the present directors of the fund with the exception of the chairman (Mr. C. McIl Messer, Acting Treasurer) have set out the views of the contributors on the question of the taking over of the fund by the Government. The figures therein quoted as to rates of interest prevailing in the Colony are correct. I understand that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund for the reason that each contributor would know that he, his heirs or assigns would eventually get some benefit in return for his contributions; while all or very nearly all the directors and contributors feel that the Hongkong fund has had such a specially favourable start and is accumulating so rapidly that they may confidently look forward to the possibility of an increase in pensions even on the Ceylon rates if the fund is kept separate and fresh valuations are made from time to time.

8. In these circumstances I would recommend that the proposal to transfer the fund to the Government be dropped, and that if necessary the actuaries be consulted as to whether the tables attached to the Ordinance can with safety be adopted. If the report is favourable I would ask Your Lordship to sanction their inclusion in the Ordinance.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch No. 25 of the 5th of February.—I have, &c.,
F. H. MAY.

The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.G.,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1905.

Sir,—The committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to put forward the views of the civil service on the subject of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund have the honour to report that after consulting all contributors to the Fund they find:

1. That the service is unanimously opposed to the proposal that the fund should be transferred to the Government.

2. That a majority of contributors are in favour of a compulsory insurance scheme in place of the present pension scheme.

3. That a minority prefer that the existing scheme should continue, but are of the opinion that the present insufficient view of the large amount of the total annual contributions. They suggest that the daughters of deceased officers should be supported from the fund until marriage instead of until the age of twenty-one years only.

2. With regard to the question of the transfer of the fund the committee desire to point out that the Government has, under section 13 of Ordinance No. 30 of 1890 and section 5 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1896, guaranteed that all contributions shall during the continuance of the fund bear interest at the rate of 6 per annum.

3. Under present circumstances the Government employs the fund for purposes of general expenditure paying 6 per cent compound interest for the use of the money. The committee understands that it is now proposed that the Government should continue to use the money but should cease to pay interest upon it, on the ground that the Government will eventually be called upon to pay in pensions and expenses of management a sum equivalent to the total present capital together with future annual contributions with 6 per cent compound interest added.

4. The fund has at the present time a credit balance of \$230,000, which at the rate of interest guaranteed by the Government, and with the addition of a year's contributions, estimated at \$25,000, would at the close of 1906 be increased to total of \$350,000. The pensions payable in 1906 are estimated at \$5,475 and the expenses of management during that period would probably not exceed the sum of \$2,500 so that at the beginning of 1907 there would be a total sum of \$324,225 which would continue to increase at a compound interest.

5. The Government is apparently of the opinion that the annual expenditure in respect of pensions and cost of management will ultimately equal the sum of the annual contributions together with interest on the capital calculated at 6 per cent. The civil service, on the other hand, anticipate that the capital of the fund will increase so largely as to make it possible at some future date to revise and to increase the rates of pension; and they are prepared to undertake for themselves the risk that the Government now proposes to undertake, namely, that the expenditure may eventually exceed the income.

6. With regard to the retention of the committee's findings it is urged by a majority of the contributors that each officer is in natural justice entitled to the eventual return with interest of that portion of his salary which he has been compelled to surrender. They suggest in place of the existing scheme of compulsory individual insurance based upon the present 4 per cent deduction of salary with the stipulation that the policy shall be held by Government or by a body of directors and that an officer shall have no power to alienate his policy from his wife or children or to discontinue his payments thereon.

7. The committee have taken steps to ascertain the prospects of each individual contributor under an insurance scheme based upon these principles and when definite figures have been obtained they propose to ask for a definite expression of opinion from all officers concerned.

8. In the meantime they have the honour to request that His Excellency the Governor will be good enough to move the Secretary of State to postpone for the present any action in connection with the proposed transfer of the fund, as the Ordinance authorizing the transfer can, in the event of such proposals as may be put forward being disapproved, be made retrospective and with effect from the date originally intended.—We have, &c.,
HENRY S. BARKLEY,
FRANCIS CLARK,
L. A. M. JOHNSON,
A. G. M. FLETCHER.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—After ascertaining the views of the contributors to the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund on the proposal that the Government should take over the fund we find:

1. That a large majority of members are strongly opposed to the fund being taken over by the Government, and that if necessary the actuaries be consulted as to whether the tables attached to the Ordinance can with safety be adopted. If the report is favourable I would ask Your Lordship to sanction their inclusion in the Ordinance.

might justify an increase in the benefits derived from the fund and that the benefits now offered were not sufficient compensation for the sacrifice of possible prospective benefits and for the loss of management.

3. As regards the contention that the Government made in effect a large contribution to the fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent on the monies belonging to the fund deposited with it, we would point out that the rate of interest charged on loans against first class security for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation since 1891 has been:

To the Public Government	To the Government
From 1.1.01 to 31.8.01 7 1/2 per cent	5 1/2 per cent
" 1.9.01 " 30.9.02 6 "	" "
" 1.10.02 " 30.9.05 7 "	" "
" 1.10.05 " date 6 "	" "
on current account:	
From 1.1.01 to date 2 1/2 per cent	

From these figures it is evident that the monies belonging to the fund deposited with the Government have possessed a value to the Government of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent with the state of its banking account. And it is within our knowledge that for some years past and for periods varying in length the Government's account with the Bank has been overdrawn as a result of currency transactions.

It is also evident from the figures that the monies belonging to the fund have possessed a marketable value during the whole period equal to and during part of the period exceeding the Government's contribution.

Further, we have made enquiries and are informed on good authority that the fund could be lent out on mortgage at the present time at as much as 8 per cent. to 9 per cent, and that this form of investment would offer the very best security to the contributors.

4. We would suggest therefore as a means of relieving itself of the burden of paying 6 per cent interest that the Government might itself invest or appoint trustees to invest the monies belonging to the fund in approved local securities.

5. In conclusion, we would respectfully submit that the large majority of the contributors, in view of the fact that they are never likely to be transferred, cannot be regarded as being affected by the argument for the fund being taken over by the Government and for the introduction of the Ceylon rates in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States should be the same, especially as for some purposes the three administrations are managed by a joint service.

The very small section of contributors who are eligible for transfer have presumably no other advantage to gain, the pension funds of the three administrations being distinct, than that they would not on transfer find themselves possibly compelled to subscribe to a fund at a higher rate than that to which they have been accustomed.

S. B. O. ROSS,
FRANCIS CLARK,
E. H. D'ARQUINO,
R. CROFTON,
Directors.

Downing Street,
15th February, 1907.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the delay which has occurred in the transfer of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Government, it would be well to alter the date on which the valuation of the fund should be taken from the 31st of December, 1905, to the 31st of December, 1907.—I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. LOIN.

Governor.
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Downing Street,
28th December, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. May's despatch No. 169 of the 26th of June with regard to the transfer of the Hongkong Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Colonial Government.

1. Mr. May states that the great majority of the contributors of the fund are still opposed to the transfer, and he suggests that the proposal should be dropped and the actuaries consulted as to whether the Ceylon pension tables can with safety be adopted by Hongkong fund. He adds that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund, due, I gather, to the fact that under the system upon which the fund is based the contributions of members who do not happen to leave widows or orphan children help to provide adequate pensions for the dependants of those who do. Mr. May also states that the directors and contributors feel that the Hongkong fund had such a specially favourable start and is accumulating so rapidly that they may confidently look forward to the possibility of an increase in pensions, even on the Ceylon rates, if the fund is kept separate and fresh valuations are made from time to time.

2. I may say at once that I am not prepared to consider the substitution of an insurance scheme for the fund.

3. As regards the views of the members on the future prospects of the fund, I am glad that they have paid sufficient attention to my despatch No. 11 of 16th January last and especially to the memorandum by Messrs. Young and Ryan enclosed therein. But at any rate they must admit that the fund cannot be maintained without periodic valuation; and, as I will proceed to explain, such periodic valuations are practically impossible.

4. The fund is a dollar fund, the accounts are kept in dollars, and the balance of the fund at any time would be a debit due by Government of so many dollars. In the case of a considerable (and increasing) number of officers, however, the contributions are fixed in sterling and the widows and orphans' pensions will ultimately be payable in sterling currency. As the sterling contributions of officers on sterling salaries are credited to the fund in dollars at the current rate of the dollar, at the time when the contribution is paid, it follows that the value to the fund of the future contributions of sterling members on sterling salaries can only be estimated with accuracy if the future values of the dollar (or say the next thirty-five years are known). Similarly the burden which may be imposed on the fund in respect of the existing contributors also depends on the future fluctuations of the dollar. Of course, if the payments and receipts in sterling during each year were to be substantially equal in amount, no loss or gain would accrue to the fund through the variation of the dollar; but this will not be the case, as the rate of the annual sterling contributions to the annual sterling pensions will obviously decrease, at least, as soon as all the points to which sterling salaries are attached are filled by officers on sterling salaries.

5. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the original proposal that the Government should take over the fund and guarantee pensions on the Ceylon pension tables in return for the four per cent contributions must be dropped, and I have to request that you will take steps at an early date to introduce and pass the necessary ordinance, so that the fund may be carried on in its present form.

which would be actually accurate, I consider that (in order to treat the Hongkong officers as fairly as practicable) in the same way as those of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States it is desirable that a valuation should be made in order that the value of the sterling value should be distributed among the beneficiaries of the fund in the shape of increases to the pensions. For this purpose an arbitrary rate of exchange must be assumed for the purposes of the valuation. The exchange value of the dollar has recently fallen from about 2/6 to 1/10. As the value of the sterling liabilities must be greater than the value of the future sterling contributions, the higher the sterling value assumed for the dollar the more favourable to the fund will be the results of the valuation, and it should be prepared to allow the valuation to be carried out at a rate, not exceeding 2/5, which you and the Legislative Council may consider fair and reasonable.—I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. LOIN.

Governor.
Sir F. D. LOGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.O.,
&c. &c. &c.

DAMAGES TO A YONK

AFTERMATH OF A COLLISION.

A collision which took place in the harbour some time in April last was the subject of litigation in the Supreme Court on the 1st inst. The case was that in which Chan Kwok Yau, of Cheung-sha-wan, the owner of coals boat No. 1784, sought to recover the sum of \$545.60 from Chan Man Shan, residing at 25 Temple Street, Yau-ma-ti, the charterer of the steam launch *Yan-yi* for damages caused to plaintiffs' boat in the collision, which was alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the coxswain of the *Ping Po*.

Mr. S. W. T. appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sydenham Dixon represented the defendant.

Plaintiff's solicitor stated that the collision took place at West Point, near Jardine's wharf. Originally, the action was brought against *Yan-yi*, but the writ was subsequently amended, making the charterer of the launch the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said that he wanted this to be proved, and inquired of Mr. T. if he could do so.

Mr. T. observed that he had a copy of the charter-party, but not the original. Thereupon Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment, and after more argument, consented to judgment being entered against *Yan-yi*, the matter of damages to be left to the Registrar.

A GRANITE DISPUTE

CONTRACTORS AT LOGGERSHEADS.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding in the Summary Court last Thursday, listened attentively to a dispute between two contractors. The parties were Li Ping, of 10, High Street, plaintiff, and the Sang Lee Company, of 50, Des Vaux Road, defendant. The plaintiff claimed \$500 damages from the defendants for damage and trespass which took place at the Mati Quarry, and for the value of decomposed granite alleged to have been removed by the defendants without the sanction of the plaintiff.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the plaintiff. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the defendants.

It was stated by Mr. Grist that defendants' servants removed from plaintiffs' quarry 550 cubic feet of decomposed granite, which was used for making roads. The price of granite was three cents per cubic foot, which would make something like \$165.00. The quarry, Mr. Grist explained, was situated near the discharging station at Yau-ma-ti and ran well into the roadway. Plaintiff could not estimate exactly how much granite defendants' servants removed. They knew he could not get the granite from any other place; and as a matter of fact defendants admitted and were seen removing the stuff from this particular quarry. Consequently plaintiffs were charging defendants for taking the whole of the granite from the road. There were also damages for trespass. Mr. Grist went on to remark: "The defendants were Government contractors. They were engaged in installing the road near the quarry and in order to do the work decomposed granite had to be procured, and it was procured from plaintiffs' quarry without his consent. And the very fact that defendants' servants entered the quarry and by their presence caused plaintiffs' workmen from carrying out the work, was added to trespass, for which plaintiffs claimed damages."

The Court—Was there a fight?

Mr. Grist said "No," because the men in charge of defendants' quarry said they were doing the work for the Government.

A letter was sent to the defendants, Mr. Grist proceeded, demanding payment for the granite. Defendants replied offering the sum of \$5.00. Subsequently plaintiff sent them a bill for \$500 and which they refused to pay, otherwise there would have been an end to the matter.

Witnesses for the plaintiff were then called and examined, each one corroborating the above statement, after which a counter-claim for \$500 was heard. This was for damages against the Sang Lee Company, which was charging defendants for taking the whole of the granite from the road. There were also damages for trespass. Mr. Grist went on to remark: "The defendants were Government contractors. They were engaged in installing the road near the quarry and in order to do the work decomposed granite had to be procured, and it was procured from plaintiffs' quarry without his consent. And the very fact that defendants' servants entered the quarry and by their presence caused plaintiffs' workmen from carrying out the work, was added to trespass, for which plaintiffs claimed damages."

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West River Floods.

PIRACY AND BRIGANDAGE
RAMPANT.

KWILIN SUBMERGED.

Wuchow at present has a very sorry aspect. The water has receded, but left a deposit of mud over a foot in the principal streets. Food is at famine prices and vegetables cannot be procured at all. The river left nearly as quick as it rose owing to the breaking of the embankment in Samshui.

A famine is expected in the district as 60% of the first rice crop has been destroyed.

The rumours about Kwelin have been confirmed officially. Over 200 houses collapsed and over a thousand lives lost.

The water in Kwelin rose 100 feet in 24 hours and submerged the whole city. In the Fu river, brigandage is rampant along the whole length as the people are without food and nearly all the population was living on the river bank.

Several cases are reported of down-coming boats having been pirated. But the pirates in those cases have been peaceful farmers whom adversity has driven to crime. It is reported that they have no weapons except choppers and in several cases have taken only food.

The s.s. *Chan Wai* left Wuchow on the 25th inst., and arrived at Hongkong last night. A member of the vessel's complement, still was interviewed by a *Hongkong Telegraph* reporter this morning. He was informed that, on the day of the *Chan Wai's* departure, the water in Wuchow had receded to some twenty Chinese feet, but traces of the flood were conspicuous in every part of the city. The flower boats, which had been washed down the river for many miles, have since been picked up and the great majority of them have been towed up to Wuchow again.

While at Wuchow our informant heard from Chinese survivors who had come down from Kwelin, the capital of Kwangsi, that the city was "no more," meaning that it has been reduced to almost complete desolation, so great was the destruction and the loss of lives that had been caused by the flood.

CHINESE MUNIFICENCE.

Canton, 26th June.

The outstanding feature of the crisis through which the Liangkwang is passing is unquestionably the remarkable spirit of munificence exhibited by the Chinese of every class or creed. Until yesterday the largest individual contribution towards the Flood Relief Funds was one of \$10,000; but that princely donation has been completely cast into the shade by one which it is our pleasure to record today. Mr. Sou Seng Ku, a native of Tai-yuen district, has just sent in to the committee of the relief organizations the handsome sum of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Sou is not making the presentation with any hope of reward or with a view of personal aggrandizement. He is moved by purely philanthropic motives. His native district along with that of Sam-shui are the greatest sufferers by the flood by reason of the collapse of the river embankments. The only condition, however, viz., \$10,000 be spent in the relief of the flood-stricken districts, has been accepted by the committee as "brethren" as the Chinese style the natives of the same district. The other money he unreservedly leaves to the relief committee to spend for the alleviation of the sufferers in common.

ANOTHER LIBERAL DONATION reaches the committee from the person of Mr. Lo Po Shue, the treasurer of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. He has surrendered his whole month's honorarium of \$2,400 in aid of charity. The money has been deposited in four equal shares which have been divided in the following manner: \$500 to the Flood Relief Funds, \$500 to the Fong Pin Hospital, \$500 to the Wei Government Association, and \$500 to the Wei Hang Hospital.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY. As a result of the energy of the members of the Self-Government Society it has memorialized H.E. Chang Jui-chun on the subject of the devastating floods. The preamble of the petition sets out the pitiable plight into which the inhabitants of the country have been thrown and recites the hardships to which they are suffering and will be exposed as a result of the calamitous visitation. It concludes by beseeching His Excellency to represent to the Throne the urgency of the assistance from the Imperial Government which should be forthcoming lest the people perish by hunger and privations.

THE VICEEROY'S RESPONSIVENESS. In thorough sympathy with the prayers of the memorialists, the Viceroy has made telegraphic representations to Peking urging that a sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated in aid of the sufferers by the North and West River Floods.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

INCIDENTS OF THE INUNDATION.

The flood has almost died away except that little pools of water are to be found in a few streets in the lower places in the Western suburbs. The navigators of the North and West Rivers state that during the last two days the inundation in the various districts showed signs of diminishing and the embankments are now all visible. The sufferers are returning to their homes and only those whose houses were destroyed by the flood are obliged to remain in makeshift on the hills and high lands.

THE PRINCE'S RETURN. The Kwangchow Prefect returned yesterday from his expedition to the flooded districts to distribute food stuffs to the poor people since the 22nd instant.

RICE DISTRIBUTION. Yesterday the Committee of the Cheap Rice Distribution Bureau called on the prefect soon after his return and appealed to him for a sum of \$100,000 from the Government treasury for the continuation of the Cheap Rice Distribution to the poorer classes of the community. The Kwangchow Prefect stated he would refer it to the Viceroy for his sanction.

THE VICEEROY'S SYMPATHY. In reply to the petition of the Canton gentry H.E. stated that in consideration of the results of the inundation and of the number of homeless people he has exerted himself in finding means to be taken for the relief of the unfortunate, and he would further appropriate whatever sum was necessary from the Government treasury towards the relief funds.

THE SUFFERERS. At a meeting held yesterday by the Charitable Institutions it was decided that a sum of \$10,000 should be raised by themselves and the Canton Chamber of Commerce jointly in aid of the relief fund in addition to what may be collected from subscribers. Some gentlemen suggested that a number of the homeless sufferers should be brought to Canton, where, if necessary, and strong measures might be able to obtain alms. With regard to the aged and infirm who are too young, infirm, and will be required for them as temporary accommodation, it was decided that they may not suffer from

exposure. Besides subscription lists to be opened, boxes are also to be placed in public places for subscriptions.

A PETITION.

27th June.

On the 25th inst., a meeting in connection with the organization of flood relief work was held by the Canton Self-Government Society. The headquarters of this Society itself was flooded at the time with six inches of water in the meeting hall, but the attendance was nevertheless a large one. After some speeches had been delivered by the members of the Society touching the state of affairs, the people present promised to do their best in carrying out the relief organization. A petition was drafted to be forwarded to the Viceroy requesting H.E. to pray the Government on behalf of the people to free the prefectures of Kwangchow, Shih Hing, Chichow and Waichow, the inundated prefectures, from land and other taxes and at the same time applying to the Government for the grant of a large sum of money in aid of the relief funds. As the majority emphatically urged on the contribution of the Cheap Rice Distribution, a telegram was also drafted to be sent to the officials of the Nam Hung prefecture entreating them to remove the prohibition on the exportation of rice to Canton, as the latter city is in need of a supply of the staple food from that prefecture.

RELIEF EXPEDITIONS. The charitable people of Canton continue to send emissaries at an extraordinary rate to the various districts with food stuffs to relieve the big people. On the day before yesterday a big bill of the relief funds was picked up by a sampan, one of the children was about six years old and the other three. In their pockets twenty dollars in cash were found. The elder of the children was a boy, who on being questioned could only say that they were the property of the F.Y. Yuen, who were not able to give other particulars as to the names of their parents. A few days ago a similar basket containing a baby was picked up by the people of the Ngai Yui village. A letter together with some money was tied round the baby's body; in the letter the name and home of the baby were given with the hope that the baby would be saved by some one that might happen to pick it up and return it to the parents.

HELP FROM MACAO. Mr. Wu Kwai, M. has subscribed \$1,000 and the Kiang Wu Hospital at Macao \$2,000 towards the Flood Relief Funds.

VICEEROY CHANG'S BENEVOLENCE. PIRATES ATTACK RICE BOAT.

27th June.

Ever since Viceroy Cheng Jui-chun assumed administration of the Liangkwang Viceroyalty, His Excellency has, by successive public actions, ingratiated himself with the people over whom he rules. He has stood for the rights of the provincials against the mandates of the Imperial authorities when he thought their cause was the just one. He upheld their independence of action when that action redounded to the benefit and dignity of the Empire. And now when the millions of his subject are prostrate by a terrible calamity, Viceroy Chang's sympathy is not confined to words only; it takes practical form. Readers of the daily chronicle in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the events following the flood, have it in their recollection that the Central Relief Organizing Committee memorialized the Viceroy on the advisability of representing to the Throne the urgent appropriation of a large sum of money towards the relief measures directed from Canton. His Excellency received the memorial sympathetically and, having ascertained for himself by means of official investigations the extent of the ravages caused by the flood, the Viceroy addressed a telegram to Peking. What the purport of that despatch was can be guessed at by the fact that His Excellency has given instructions to the officials of the Shan Hou Chu to appropriate a sum of \$100,000 from the funds of the Government treasury in aid of the relief measures. \$200,000 is just double the amount asked for by the Committee in their memorial.

DEPARTMENTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. The Shan Hou Chu itself, viz., the Board of Organization, has subscribed \$10,000. Other donations have also reached the Flood Relief Organization Bureau. One is for \$3,000 from the Salt Commission and the other \$3,000 from the Salt Goods merchants.

THE VICEEROY'S CONTRIBUTIONS. The Viceroy himself has subscribed out of his own private purse the sum of \$3,000. His example is certain to be emulated by the officials.

A DONATION FROM CUBA. Moved, probably, by the telegraphic appeals which have gone forth from the Tong-Wa Hospital to the Chinese resident in foreign countries, Mr. Lai Chai Chue, the Chinese Consul in Cuba, has donated by T.T. a sum of \$1,000 towards the relief funds. No contribution has yet arrived from the Cantonese in California. It is surmised that they are making some sort of a collective contribution which should materially enhance the ability of the committee to extend their measures of relief on a more liberal scale, now limited by reason of the comparatively small resources available.

A PIRATE'S HOLD-UP. A few days ago some people from the Ying Tak district bought a large quantity of rice from the sheds of the Cheap Rice Distribution Bureau at Canton for transport to Ying Tak on board of a cargo boat. When on her way, near Shek Moon, on the morning of the 25th instant, a gang of about thirty daring pirates attacked the rice boat and carried off about 30,000 catties of rice.

3,000 STARVING ON THE HOU KONG HILLS. The Kwangchow Prefect, on his return from his expedition to the inundated districts, has reported fully to the Viceroy on the conditions prevailing in the districts which have suffered by the flood. The prefect stated that, on one occasion, when he arrived at the Hou Kong hills, he found over two thousand sufferers gathered there in a most miserable condition. They had sought shelter on the hills and were on the verge of starvation. He and his subordinates at once employed their best efforts to relieve the poor sufferers and continued their work there for two days. When all these refugees had been supplied with their wants and were sent to a place of safety, the Prefect and his party moved on to another district.

THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL. The Flood Relief Organization Bureau has wired to the Hongkong Tung Wa Hospital informing the directors that, from the present outlook of affairs in connection with the flood, which has gradually subsided, biscuits can now be dispensed with and large quantities of rice should be procured instead.

The Bureau has convened a public meeting for to-day for the purpose of raising further funds towards the relief operations.

DISTRESS IN SHU-HING. THE VICEEROY'S CONCERN.

27th June.

In the daily reports a little concern was expressed for the poor who were in need of

that in Canton the prefecture of Shih-hing suffered far more severely than Sam-shui, not only in the destruction and loss of life in the latter district were sufficiently appalling. Official confirmation of the sufferings in the former now reaches Canton in the shape of a report from Tsiang Li-fu, the Viceroy's secretary, to the Viceroy. It states that the aggregate number of flood sufferers with the area under his jurisdiction is about 200,000; he estimates that the minimum sum of money required to relieve the immediate wants of the pauper will be at least a dollar each. The total amount required will therefore be not less than \$200,000. The report urges the Viceroy to appropriate a sum of money from the Government Treasury sufficient to meet urgent requirements. He also requested the Viceroy to give instructions that large quantities of rice be brought up to that locality from Canton for cheap disposal among the necessitous people.

OFFICIAL REPORTS CALLED FOR. The Viceroy has given instructions to the officials of the various districts, visited by the flood, to furnish him with a report each in detail on the extent of destruction as a result of the flood within three days, in order to enable him to at an early date, memorialize the Throne with full particulars of the disastrous visitation. It is His Excellency's intention to pray for Imperial sanction that land and other taxes for the current year be remitted within the districts wherein distress prevails to a general extent.

THE CANTON SUBSCRIPTIONS. The amount of subscriptions collected locally from different individuals in small amounts by the flood relief organization committee up to the 25th instant has reached a total of about \$10,000. In this amount is not included the sum of \$3,000 received from the Viceroy himself, nor the \$10,000 from the Shan Hou Chu. The remittances from Hongkong and other places are also omitted.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION. Mr. Pao Pui Yu, director of the Honan Yan Chai Hospital, has voluntarily contributed the handsome sum of \$7,000 out of his own private purse, and \$3,000 from the funds of the Hospital for the purchase of provisions to be conveyed to the inundated districts for distribution under the direction of the committee of the hospital.

CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY. The trains of the Canton-Samshui line can now proceed as far as Fatsien only, but from there rather badly damaged by the flood and they need immediate repairs, so that the running of the train to Samshui will not be resumed until a few days more.

WORK FOR THE SUFFERERS. The Flood Relief Committee, at a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that the Canton-Hankow Railway Company be asked to take on as many as possible of the flood sufferers in the Company's employ, and the means of earning a living should be considered in the case of the poor in order to obviate the possibility of the poor pauper, becoming robbers for want or by force of circumstances.

THE RICE CROP. During the 3rd and 4th moons, the rice fields in the surrounding districts of Canton suffered from severe drought for some time and the paddy was consequently damaged to a certain extent. Now as a result of the present inundation the rice crop for the year is certain to be a total failure.

THE AREA INUNDATED. NATIVE ACTORS' SYMPATHY.

27th June.

A telegram has been received from H. E. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, by the Flood Relief Committee, stating that he was about to remit \$4,000, as subscription towards the relief funds.

THE DISTRICTS INUNDATED. A complete list of the places that have been inundated, has been made up and submitted to the Viceroy. The list included 4 prefectures, 1 sub-prefecture, 4 districts, 10 towns, 10 markets, 10 villages and embankment, and the number of some 260 sustained damage.

CONTRIBUTION FROM HUPH. In reply to a telegraphic appeal from the committee of the Canton Flood Relief Organization Bureau soliciting subscriptions, a telegram has been received from the Cantonese residing at Huph advising that a sum of about \$2,000 will shortly be remitted to Canton in aid of the Relief funds.

THE NATIVE ACTORS. The native actors in Canton have expressed their sympathy with the flood sufferers and have shown great activity in raising subscriptions to assist their poor compatriots in the devastated districts. Yesterday the actors held a meeting in their assembly hall, at which there was a large attendance at the meeting. The majority agreed to the resolution that they would give a performance in the three theatres in Canton for ten days and the gate money collected within that period to be all devoted in aid of the flood relief funds. A petition was drafted to be forwarded to the Viceroy, and his information is being sought contributions from their fellow-actors.

THE "SAN CHUANG" CO. are emulating the example of the Sincere Co. recorded yesterday. According to reports they are buying provisions and stores in Hongkong to the value of \$3,000 which will be consigned to Canton whence the Company's staff will proceed into the interior and distribute the goods cheaply to the necessitous sufferers. Their first consignment, the *San Chueh* will be placed at the San Chueh Co.'s services for transporting the cargo to Canton, the owners of the *Hoi Ming* undertaking to waive all freight on the consignment.

HONGKONG'S SUBSCRIPTIONS. Inclusive of yesterday the amount of subscriptions collected in Hongkong by the committee of the Tung Wa Hospital and the Flood Relief Organization Bureau is \$10,000. The committee yesterday from the Central Relief Organizing Committee in Canton advising the Tung Wa Hospital to make no further shipments of biscuits, the consignments already received had provided sufficient to tide over the difficulties of securing food supplies when the country was wholly under water. Now that the water has receded and the country is again accessible, the committee are in a position to make no further shipments of biscuits, the consignments already received had provided sufficient to tide over the difficulties of securing food supplies when the country was wholly under water. 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OPIUM "RUNNING"

"ZAFIRO" STOREKEEPER FINED.

Chung Sing, the storekeeper of the Maella steamer *Zafiro*, was convicted in the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. J. H. Kemp, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of two tins of prepared opium, which, it was alleged, he had smuggled into the steamer. The facts of the case as they were told to the magistrate were to the effect that on the 1st June, while the *Zafiro* was Maella bound, the captain made a thorough search of the steamer and found none at the time. Soon after the search had been concluded the captain went to the store-room with the defendant and the place locked. In the afternoon the accused was seen making in the direction of the store-room. Having his suspicious aroused, and believing also that accused had duplicate keys, the captain followed him, and on arriving on the spot, found the store-room door open. Accused was found inside the room. An immediate search followed, with the result that two tins of the drug were discovered. One tin weighed thirty-three pounds and the other thirteen and a half pounds. Accused denied taking the opium on board. The drug, he stated, was brought aboard by a man whom he did not know.

His Worship found accused guilty of the charge and imposed a penalty of \$500, with the option of three months' imprisonment. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the prosecution.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors submit herewith their report with statement of accounts made up to April 30th last.

The net profits for the year ended on 30th April, 1908, including the amount brought forward from last year and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 207,742.98.

After deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent on 15,200 shares paid in January this year, which absorbed Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 171,742.98. This amount the directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz.:

A final dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share	138,000.00
Amount to be set aside for new account	33,742.98
Tls. 171,742.98	

In accordance with § 98 of the memorandum and articles of association, two of the directors, Messrs. A. M. Marshall and C. Michalau, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Riggall and F. N. Matthews, who retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	Tls.
To 2½% interim dividend on 15,200 shares	138,000.00
To Depreciation	2,000.00
To Property destroyed, lost or reduced in value	3,798.16
To Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	1,200.74
To Directors' auditors' and Hongkong agency fees	8,400.00
To Balance carried forward 1907	171,742.98
Tals. 335,231.88	

BALANCE SHEET.	
Cr.	Tls.
By Balance carried forward 1908	10,459.95
By Transfer fees collected during year	272.02
By Interest received and estimated accrued on investments, deposits and current account with Bank, less interest on cash deposits with Company	10,586.31
By Transfer from working account	297,013.68
Tals. 325,231.88	

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By Balance carried forward 1908	10,459.95
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Harbour moorings	25,515.71
Buildings	46,000.00
Machinery and plant	105,721.01
Tools, patterns and gear	105,721.01
Stores, launches and vessels	211,000.00
Postages, steam, dredgers, pile drivers, etc.	75,729.02
Furniture	19,900.00
Sick accounts, value of materials on hand	108,783.47
Sundry debtors, accounts in course of collection, etc.	218,216.40
Value of completed portion of unfinished work on hand, less instalments received on account	24,156.43
Suspense account, (including Tls. 12,003.45 secured by a promissory note dated September 7, 1907)	14,586.05
Investments and deposits	17,600.41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation fixed deposits	300,000.00
Telegram deposit	175.00
Cash.	
In hand	104.56
On current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	84,137.99
Tls. 6,767,756.22	

Shanghai, June 16, 1908.

JAS. H. OSBORNE, Secretary.

JOHN PRENTICE, DAVID LANDALE, C. MICHAELAU, R. S. F. MCBAIN, H. A. J. MACRAE, A. M. MARSHALL, JAMES JOHNSTON, Directors.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

FRENCH DEFENCE OF THE DEMANDS.

The Osaka *Jiji* has received the following London cable, dated June 22:—France has been careful to prevent Indo-China from being made use of by the revolutionaries in South China. This is shown by the fact that over seven hundred of the revolutionaries who have entered that region have already been taken into custody by the French authorities. The French Government had consequently expected that China would evince some gratitude for its attitude, but, on the contrary, the Chinese local authorities have sent allegations against the French to the Central Government for the purpose of covering their own incompetence to deal with the insurrection, and are hindering the construction of the Yunnan railway. At the same time, the Chinese Government continually delays the solution of questions relating to French privileges, and Chinese troops have made various incursions into French territory. Such being the circumstances, the French Government declares that its demands on China in regard to the incidents on the Yunnan frontier are justified by the unexpectedly unreasonable attitude of the Chinese.

The Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi* has sent the following telegram, both dated June 22:—

The Chinese contention against the French demands in connection with the Yunnan incident is to the following effect:—The South China revolutionaries made the arrangements for the insurrection in French territory. The French Governor-General of Annam overlooked their conduct, although he may not have given them assistance, and the revolutionaries were conveyed to Yunnan by the French railway. It is consequently most improper for France to demand the recall of the Viceroy of Yunnan, and it is unreasonable to demand compensation for the murder of French soldiers by Chinese while the Chinese troops or revolutionaries are still in progress. The French Government is also guilty of a breach of international propriety in taking this opportunity to try to obtain a concession for the extension of the Chengtu Railway to Siao, which has nothing to do with the present affair. China is entitled to ask France to dismiss the Governor-General of Annam.

Later.

It is credibly reported that in addition to its five demands, the French Government asked for privileges in regard to the working of seven mines in Yunnan. A concession relating to these was obtained by an Anglo-French syndicate some years ago, with a proviso that the syndicate should return the concession to China if it did not commence to work the mines within three years. As the syndicate failed to begin work within the stipulated period, the Chinese authorities have been endeavouring to get back the concession. It is to this affair that the French request relates, and it is therefore believed that Great Britain is concerned in it. China is extremely indignant at the French demand. The Peking Government considers that it is entitled to ask the French Government to dismiss the Governor-General of Annam and pay compensation for the losses sustained by China through the use of the French railway by the revolutionaries. About half of the powers are sympathetic with China. It is consequently considered that the French Government will have to make some concession. —*Kobe Herald*.

THE CANCER BACILLUS.

REPORTED JAPANESE DISCOVERY.

The *Jiji* of the *Mainichi* of Japan, the world-famous bacteriologist, Dr. Koch, is interesting in the *Japan Times* remarks, to note that a remarkable medical discovery has been achieved by a Japanese physician, although it still requires the general approval of the medical world. Mr. Keiryu Yoshida, a practitioner of Shitaya, has been engaged in investigating the cause of cancer since the celebrated novelist, Kyo-Ozaki, died of the disease some years ago. Now he declares that he has discovered the cause of the disease, which has hitherto troubled so many brains. According to Mr. Yoshida's opinion, cancer is caused by a bacillus having a shape like that of the influenza bacillus or typhoid bacillus. He has found the bacillus in twenty-three patients. He tried if animals such as dogs, cats and monkeys could be infected with the bacillus, with the result that some inoculations proved successful and others otherwise. As to the method of curing the disease, he proposes to adopt the injection system, that is, to weaken the force of the bacillus and finally destroy it by injecting a medicine prepared especially for the purpose. He instances a case of tongue-cancer being cured by this method. Moreover a case of breast-cancer and two of womb-cancer, which could not be healed in the Tokio University Hospital, have been cured by Mr. Yoshida. —*Kobe Herald*.

INSPECTOR Withers prosecuted three shopkeepers, of 10 and 11, Buller Street, and Dock Street, for being in possession of false weights. The first defendant was fined \$5 and the remaining two \$10 each.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

HONGKONG FLOOD REFUGEES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th June.

Since the opening of the malaria on the 8th inst. on the Canton bank, for plague refugees from Hongkong, fifty-three patients have been admitted for treatment, of whom forty have died.

FOREIGN FLAGS ON CHINESE LAUNCHES.—It is reported that the steam-launch owners at Kowloon are also taking steps to prohibit the launches from flying foreign flags under false pretences.

DETECTIVES FOR THE NAVY.—The Canton high authorities have received instructions from Peking to appoint a number of detectives in the Canton Navy.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The office of the Canton Preparatory Constitutional Government Investigation Bureau has been opened and is attached to the Yunnan and Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Educational Commissioner, the Provincial Judge and the Salt Commissioner as members of the committee.

LING NAM COLLEGE.—A number of students of the Canton Ling Nam College have recently completed their course of studies, and the distribution of certificates will take place on the 3rd prox. The director of that college has written to H.E. the Viceroy inviting him to preside at the distribution.

RIOT LEADERS EXECUTED.—The two riot leaders, who were captured in Yumchow and brought to Canton some time ago, were yesterday beheaded in the presence of the Provincial Judge.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—On the 28th ultimo, at a o'clock in the afternoon, a cargo boat, fully laden with sundry goods, was captured by the strong current near Pak Sha, on the West River; she sank in a short time. It is not known if any lives were lost in the accident.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.—H. E. the Viceroy has been suffering from toothache for some time. Recently his indisposition became much worse, his jaws becoming badly inflamed. His Excellency is now under medical attendance and is unable to accord interviews.

A GOVERNMENT BANK.—The offices of the Canton Kaio Tung Yen Hang, a Government Bank, a branch of the Tu Chih Pu Bank, was yesterday opened at Ho Pan street, in the new city, for transaction of business.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Canton Waterworks Company has notified the residents of the city that their service of water supply will be available from the 13th day of the 6th moon.

ADMIRAL SAH.—Admiral Sah Chun Ping, who was appointed Admiral of the Kwangtung province some two years ago, has not yet been able to be detached from the Pei Yang squadron to proceed South to take up his appointment. It is now learnt from Peking that the Imperial Government has recently instructed Admiral Sah to proceed to Canton at an early date to take up the position; on the ground that there are often cases of outrages and rebellion in the Kwangtung and neighbouring provinces.

MYSTERIOUS FIND AT SINGAPORE.

BODY OF EUROPEAN GIRL IN FISHERMAN'S NET.

A sensation has been caused by the find, in a fisherman's net at Siglap, of the body of a European infant.

Mr. Manfield reported the incident to the chief police officer yesterday, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 27th ult., and Detective Inspector Frayne was sent out immediately to make inquiries.

It appeared on Wednesday, some Chinese fishermen on hauling in their net at Siglap, found the body of a flaxen-haired European girl. The child appeared to be about seven or eight months old. There was not a stitch of clothing on the body, which appeared to be quite fresh. The fishermen said the find would bring good luck to them. They were advised to make a report to the police, but did not do so. The Chinese dug a hole in the sand and buried the body.

Inspector Frayne had instructions to exhume the body and inform the Coroner. No report of a missing European child has been made to the police.

INSOLENT CHAIR COOLIES.

CONVICTED FOR INSULTING A LADY.

In the Police Court, this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood presiding, two public chair coolies were arraigned on charges of using insulting and abusive language towards Mrs. E. C. Lane, of 32, Des Voeux Villas, the Peak, and demanding more than their legal fare. It was stated in evidence that the lady engaged the chair yesterday afternoon outside the Peak tram station to return home. She discharged the coolies outside her house, paying them more than their legal fare, but they demanded *chiao*, or a gratuity, and refused to get up. A position outside the door and used most abusive language, since he regarded it as evidence that the charges of complaint hitherto preferred against the railway management have been removed. We presume that the meaning of this incident is that the new rolling stock is now available for passengers and that arrangements have been made for disposing of the military guards in such a manner that they shall not be too much of a nuisance. It changes were made a question of time. It was well understood that so soon as the gauge had been widened the discomfort of the railway with its defective old rolling stock would be remedied, but a section of the public had not patience to await these changes.

LADY JORDAN, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps and another English lady have just travelled by the South Manchuria Railway en route for England. The treatment they received at the hands of the railway authorities appears to have caused much satisfaction, and a strongly worded telegram was sent to the British Legation in Peking on the subject with a request that it should be conveyed to the Chinese Government.

Dr. Morrison is said to have telegraphed this fact to London, since he regards it as evidence that the charges of complaint hitherto preferred against the railway management have been removed. We presume that the meaning of this incident is that the new rolling stock is now available for passengers and that arrangements have been made for disposing of the military guards in such a manner that they shall not be too much of a nuisance. It changes were made a question of time. It was well understood that so soon as the gauge had been widened the discomfort of the railway with its defective old rolling stock would be remedied, but a section of the public had not patience to await these changes.

INSPECTOR Withers prosecuted three shopkeepers, of 10 and 11, Buller Street, and Dock Street, for being in possession of false weights. The first defendant was fined \$5 and the remaining two \$10 each.

STORM IN JAPAN.

SERIOUS FLOODS AT SHIMONOSEKI AND YAMAGUCHI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The *Kobe Herald*, of 24th ult., says:—It is reported from Shimonoseki that, owing to a heavy rainfall which commenced on Monday morning, several rivers have risen to a considerable height. At Karatocho, a landslide has occurred, twenty houses being destroyed. One person is missing. At Tanakacho, one hundred and forty houses have been submerged.

A Yamaguchi telegram of the 23rd to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that rice fields and houses near the river Asa, Minami district, are entirely under water, and a man has been drowned.

Heavy floods are also reported from Gifu, Goshima, Tokushima, and several other places.

Shortly before 6.30 on Sunday evening a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a great fall of hail, was experienced in the City of Matsubashi and its neighbourhood, the storm lasting for about twenty minutes. Some of the hailstones are said to have been as much as six inches in circumference. At 6.45 on the same evening a severe whirlwind, which was accompanied by a large quantity of hail, struck the city, and a residence was entirely destroyed, while several other houses were damaged. Many people had narrow escapes, and several persons were seriously injured. Much damage has been done to wheat, mulberry trees, beans, and other crops.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIEGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly report of 27th ult.:

The monotonous character of the freight market has for a short period been broken by a better demand from Saigon, and this, in turn, has caused a slight rise in the rate of freight. At the same time the deplorable fact remains that the increased inquiry has failed to make any remarkable impression on the rate of freight. The potential reason for this is the large amount of tonnage unemployed and only too anxious to secure some sort of employment. Apart from the Saigon/Hongkong trade, no change of note has taken place, demand in other directions still being limited and rates on same basis as before.

The appreciable change in Saigon/Hongkong freights is due to severe floods in the Canton district, which have inflicted extensive damage on the rice crop and necessitated the prompt importation of relief supplies. The most urgent requirements appear to be now filled although some slight demand remains, but after quite a number of shipments at 14 cents the rate has again receded to 13 cents.

From Saigon to Philippines two settlements have been placed for small cargoes. There does not appear to be further demand.

A charter is on record from Saigon to port N. O. Java at 20 cents per picul, and another one from Saigon to Singapore at 12 cents, both very poor fixtures.

Bangkok and Java business remains sick. It is a significant fact that one of the large Java "Liners" has chosen to accept a part cargo from Saigon to this port.

There has been some fresh chartering from Newchwang to Canton, per list of fixtures, rate 30½ cents per picul only.

Coal Charters.—A few charters have been concluded at following figures: Haiphong/Swato at \$1.60, Hongkong/Hongkong at \$1.35, Hongkong/Pulo Brani at \$2.75, Wakamatsu/Canton at \$2.10, and Mofei/Hongkong at \$1.35.

Salt Tonnage loading or to load.—None.

Salt Tonnage discharged.—British barque *Yutaka*, 2,100 tons.

Detachment of Sailors.—None.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 3rd inst.:

Since the issue of our last report, there has not been any important change in our market to note, and business in general has been very dull and inactive. Rates in some cases, however, have fairly well maintained their position.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steady during the week, and can be obtained at \$750. The London rate is £78.10.

Marine Insurances.—Canton is neglected at \$130, while North China has ruled easier at Tls. 77½. Unions are unchanged, and obtainable at quotation. Yangtze is in further demand, at \$12½ after small local sales at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at \$2½ after reported sales at \$3. Hongkong Fires have inquiries at \$3½.

Shipping.—There are further inquiries for Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$29. Shell Transports have ruled quiet at 45½.

Refineries.—China Sugars are unaltered and without business to report. Lozons continue to rule steady at \$2, while Perak Sugars have buyers in the North at \$1.87½.

Mineral.—A slightly firmer feeling prevails in Chinese Engineering, and in the North there are buyers at Tls. 15½. Rubis continue neglected at \$7.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Dock and a wharfe, and procurable at \$102. Sales have been effected of Shanghai Docks at Tls. 82. In their report for the year ending 30th April, 1908, issued to shareholders, the directors of this company state that the net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounted to Tls. 3,907,429.80.

After deducting the interim dividend of Tls. 2½ per share paid in January last, amounting to Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 3,769,429.80, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—To pay a final dividend of Tls. 2½ per share absorbing Tls. 138,000, and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 3,631,429.80 to the next year.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have suffered a further decline, and at the close can be secured at \$500. Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$100. Humphreys' Estates can be obtained at \$100. West Point and Kowloon Lands are unchanged, and with no business to report. Shanghai Lands are weaker with buyers at Tls. 122.

Cotton Mills.—Ezra have strengthened and are inquired for in the North at Tls. 57. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$11. In other stocks under this heading we have no business to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Borax can be had at \$100 and China Lard and Powders at \$10. Cotton Mills—Ezra have strengthened and are inquired for in the North at Tls. 57. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$11. In other stocks under this heading we have no business to report.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/16 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75½.

Dividend.—Paragon—Shanghai Docking Co. Dividend of Tls. 10 per share on 30th April, 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 7th inst.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T/T	105 1/2
Do. demand	105 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	105 1/2
France—Bank T/T	239 1/2
Germany—Bank T/T	124 1/2
India T/T demand	117 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	117 1/2
Hongkong—Bank T/T	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T/T	74 1/2
Japan—Bank T/T	109 1/2
Java—Bank T/T	109 1/2
Barling	
1 month sight L/C	110 1/2
3 months sight L/C	110 1/2
6 months sight L/C	110 1/2
1 year sight L/C	110 1/2
1 month sight San Francisco & New York	48 1/2
3 months sight do	48 1/2
6 months sight do	48 1/2
1 year sight do	48 1/2
1 month sight Germany	51 1/2
3 months sight do	51 1/2
6 months sight do	51 1/2
1 year sight do	51 1/2
1 month sight England rate	12 1/2
3 months sight do	12 1/2
6 months sight do	12 1/2
1 year sight do	12 1/2

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Hedworth Lambton left Chempoo on 25th ult. for Weihaiwei.

THE Tokio authorities deny the accuracy of the report that the Japanese veto on the Fukuoka Railway has been withdrawn.

A MEMORIAL of Re-entry by the Government of the following Lots—Kowloon Island Lots 953, 954, 955 and 956 has been registered according to law.

MR. Shelton Hooper attended at the Legislative Council last Thursday afternoon in order to witness the passing of the final stages of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

THE *Kiung Nippon*, a Japanese paper in Seoul, has been again suspended from publication, for having printed inflammatory articles against the Korean Government and the Residency-General.

IT is understood that the Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd., have secured the contract for the building of new quarters for the Bangkok staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They will be in the Klong Poh Yom road.

On the 22nd ult. thirteen Chinese were sentenced at Manila by Judge Powell in the criminal court for using opium. One man was fined P200, two paid P100 each, and the remaining ten paid P50 each for violation of the law.

We understand that on the occasion of the *af fresco* bazaar in aid of the Canton Flood Relief Fund, which is to commence on Friday week, the management of the electric tramways will maintain the service of cars up to 2 a.m. each day.

IT is reported that Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co., Ltd., have secured the contract for the supply of steel materials for the new building of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. The contract is said to amount to a good round sum of money.

A COOLIE was sentenced by Mr. Kemp to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a quantity of brass filings, the property of Messrs. Panchard and Lowther. An Indian watchman found him carrying the stuff tied round his waist when trying to leave the gate.

A MEETING of members of the newly-formed Infantry Company was held on the afternoon of the 26th ult. at the Volunteer Headquarters to discuss matters relating to the Company. The Commandant, Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, and Capt. Johnston were present.

A CHINESE student named Ting Chang, a passenger on the N. Y. K. steamer *Hakata Maru*, which left Kobe on the 13th ultimo, outward-bound, was missed between Shikoku and Fukuoka Island in the Inland Sea. It is supposed that he threw himself overboard.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to provide for the registration of Chemists, and to regulate the sale of Poisons.

IT is stated that the net profit of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for last month amounted to ¥273,000, bringing up the total profit for the present period to ¥960,000. As the company holds a sum of about ¥430,000 brought over from last account, the O. S. K. is expected to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent per annum.

THE action which was brought in the Supreme Court recently by a contractor against a village of Kowloon for damaging property and trespass, and for which he claimed \$1,000, was concluded last Tuesday morning, when the Police Judge entered judgment for the plaintiff for \$400 and costs.

STEAMERS.

Edward—Red Hawk

STEAMERS.

100

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to show later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 41

TICKER	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		APPROX STOCK
				LONG	AT WRITING	

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